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25th
Anniversary

B CATALOG B
OF



ORNAMENTAL TREES SHRUBS
HARDY PERENNIALS ETC.

B·F·BARR & Co.
KEYSTONE NURSERIES.

1893

LANCASTER, PA.

1918

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Offers

This year being our 25th Anniversary, we decided to offer two collections of small plants to celebrate the occasion, and at the same time to inspire more interest in the growing of plants. These plants are past the nursing stage, yet small enough to be sent by parcel post. Description of each may be found within this catalogue.

With a little care and attention these small plants will give excellent satisfaction and grow into value very rapidly.

OFFER No. 1

A Special Assortment of Evergreens

- 3 Retinospora Plumosa Aurea, 3 years.
- 3 " " Squarrosa Veitchii, 3 years.
- 3 " " Argentea, 3 years.
- 3 Norway Spruce, 3 years.
- 3 Arbor Vitae, Globosa, 3 years.
- 3 " " Siberian, 3 years.
- 3 Boxwood, 3 years.
- 3 Dwarf Mountain Pine, 3 years.

24 Plants, prepaid east of the Mississippi River, \$5.00

OFFER No. 2

A Choice Assortment of Flowering Shrubs and Vines

- 2 Spireas, assorted, 2 years.
- 3 Hydrangea Pan Grand.
- 3 Berberis Thunbergii.
- 3 " Purpurea.
- 3 Deutzia Gracilis.
- 3 Kerria Japonica.
- 1 English Walnut.
- 2 Tartarian Honeysuckles, assorted.
- 1 Sweet Shrub.
- 2 Boston Ivy Vines.
- 2 English Ivy Vines.
- 2 Snowberries.
- 5 Iris, assorted.
- 4 Phlox, assorted.
- 2 Peony Roots.

38 Plants, prepaid to any address East of
the Mississippi River \$5.00

In ordering, please refer to Collection Number.

B. F. BARR & CO.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

BY
JOHN F. JOHNSON, LL.D.,
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
AND
JOHN F. JOHNSON, LL.D.,
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
AND
JOHN F. JOHNSON, LL.D.,
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I. THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY

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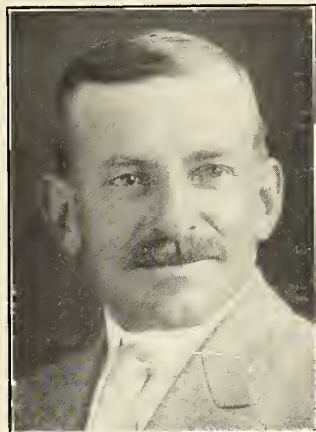
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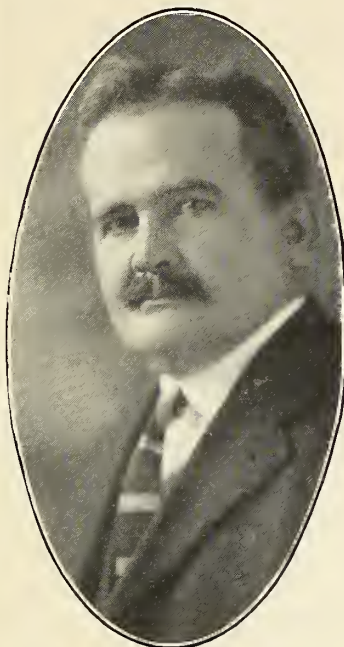
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Production Dept.

Introducing the Executives Behind the Keystone Nurseries



TAKE this opportunity to thank our many friends whose generous patronage has had so much to do with making this our twenty-fifth anniversary possible; not only the anniversary, but the wonderful achievements developed in twenty-five years' continued progress. From the very start, service has been the keynote of the business, and the broad principle of giving full value for all money received.

The pictures of the principal executives are shown in the idea that others probably feel as we do. We like to know the men we do business with. The personal element helps to understanding, making it more pleasant and easy to do business with men you know.

From time to time new greenhouses, warehouses and, large properties have been purchased, until to-day one hundred and twelve acres are under cultivation for the production of all varieties of trees, evergreens and perennials adapted to our climate and soil, and a glass-roofed city of tender flowering plants housed under 75,000 feet of glass, with our general office and store, 116 North Queen Street, insures an all-year-round supply of cut flowers and blooming plants, representing the largest enterprise of its kind in the State of Pennsylvania.

With a few exceptions, everything offered in this catalogue is of our own production, carefully tested out to be sure it is true to name and acclimated to our soil and climate, before it is sent out, and for this reason we are in a position to give better values than those who only sell what they buy from other nurseries.

I hope you will find in this book some new inspiration, and assuring you we will do all in our power to merit a continuance of your confidence, and valued patronage, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

B. F. BARR.

March 1, 1918.



Bird's-eye view of our Nurseries and Greenhouses in the garden spot of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Our Greenhouses and showgrounds are located at 942 Columbia Avenue (now known as Lincoln Highway), Lancaster. Take either Columbia or Marietta avenue cars. Our place is ten minutes' ride from the square in the central part of town.

On the Marietta turnpike, our Farm and Nurseries are situated, one mile west of Lancaster. Here 100 acres are devoted to growing our nursery stock and testing novelties of apparent worth. Our main office and store is 116 North Queen Street.

Lancaster is centrally placed among many of Pennsylvania's prosperous cities—Philadelphia is 59 miles away; Harrisburg, 38 miles; York, 30 miles; and Reading, 40 miles.

VISITORS.—We are glad to welcome visitors who are interested in hardy plants; and those who contemplate extensive plantings of Irises and Peonies can make their selections in the field from the blooming plants with much greater satisfaction than from catalogue descriptions. The first week in June the German Irises are at their height, together with many other plants. At this time the early and midseason Peonies are also at their best. The late-blooming Peonies come a week later, Japan Iris the early part of July, and Hardy Phlox the last of the month.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—The Philadelphia & Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads enter Lancaster, and their lines radiate in all directions. By means of the Pennsylvania Railroad we are placed in quick and easy communication with all eastern cities, and with all through lines to the West. The American Express and Adams Express Companies cover most points.

FORWARDING.—Growing plants and small packages of roots will invariably be sent by express, unless otherwise instructed. The regular-sized plants which we send out are too large to be sent by mail. The rate under which plants and bulbs travel makes this the quickest and most satisfactory way to ship. Large orders of Plants, Trees, etc., may be sent safely by freight. Unless specially instructed, we will exercise our best judgment as to mode of shipment. When desired, small plants and roots can be sent by Parcel Post. A remittance of 10% should be added to the order to cover postage. Customers who desire us to prepay express charges may remit enough to cover, and any surplus will be returned; or, if preferred, extra plants will be sent to make up the difference.

TERMS.—Cash, unless otherwise specially arranged. Orders from unknown correspondents, without satisfactory commercial rating, should be accompanied with a remittance to cover the order, or with satisfactory reference.

REMITTANCE should be made by Post-Office or Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Bank Draft. Postage stamps may be sent for amounts under \$1.00.

QUALITY OF STOCK.—We propose to send out only first-class stock, true to name. No substitutions will be made, unless by express request, or by permission.

PRICES.—The prices in this catalogue are net, and will not be deviated from, as it is our aim that all customers shall be treated alike. Persons may order with the full assurance that correspondence on this subject is unnecessary, except where extensive plantings would justify a special quotation.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee that all plants sent out shall be delivered in first-class condition and that they shall be true to description, and if, through error, any should prove untrue, we will replace them without charge. It is obvious that we cannot guarantee that customers will make the plants live, as we have no control over conditions surrounding them and the care they will receive after they pass out of our control. We shall, however, be glad to make a liberal allowance should customers have unusual losses with our stock.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Government Forest Service men place a value on a row of Cottonwood Trees a mile long, forty years old, at three thousand two hundred dollars, for their lumber value, in addition to their shade value, representing even larger figures.

Had the row been Norway Maple, American Elm, Oaks, Ash, or Beech, their value would have been even larger. Equally valuable results can be secured from similar planting in almost any neighborhood.

Not every one wishes to plant a row of trees a mile long nor wait fifty years for the cash value referred to, but these figures establish the fact that money put in shade trees is wisely invested.

If you were looking for a home, one with large Trees, Shrubbery, Hedges and Flowers would appeal to you most, wouldn't it? You often hear a friend say, "I wish I could buy that home," because of the fine trees and shade. Their value cannot be measured, but it's there just the same.

You like to be out of doors in the summer, say on Sunday afternoon and other such times. You are not comfortable in the sun. Where will you get more comfort than under the shade of a tree? Just the place to entertain your friends or to read a book or paper.

The middle of your yard should not be planted. Leave an open space for grass, but plant trees around the borders in groups, irregularly, inside a privet hedge. Groups of Shrubbery help to make the ground more homelike, to say nothing of the charm of their flowers. How often do we see a fine grove of trees, but something is lacking? Shrubbery will correct this at very small cost. Arrange your trees so as not to cut off your best views, but try to plant, if at all possible, one or more tall growing trees on the southwest side of the house to shade the house from the afternoon sun. They seem to absorb the heat, and in the hottest summer day it is always fairly cool beneath their protection.

Figures following variety name indicate the height of the tree when at from 25 to 30 years of age.

ACER • Maple

A. platanoides. *Norway Maple.* 40 to 50 ft. Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact, and the head, which is round-topped, begins to branch not far above the ground. The tree is large, towering 50 feet high when fully grown. Splendid trees, most beautiful and desirable. For lining the side of lanes and roads, or a lawn; to protect the house from sun and weather; for shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real, permanent worth in all landscape planting, there are no other trees in its class. Norway Maples are at home in the mountains, but will thrive at any elevation and in nearly any soil to be found in this country. 9 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. cal., \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz., \$90 per 100; 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., \$2.50 each. Larger specimens, \$5 to \$10.

A. platanoides Schwedleri. *Schwedler's Purple Norway Maple.* 30 to 40 ft. Leaves open deep purple in spring, changing later to dark olive-green as the season advances. Otherwise, similar to the Norway. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., \$2.50 each; 3½ in. cal., \$5.

A. saccharinum. *Sugar Maple.* 50 to 60 ft. A tall, handsome, moderately rapid-growing tree. Autumn foliage, gold and scarlet. A most beautiful tree. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each.

A. dasycarpum Wierii. *Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.* 35 to 40 ft. This very graceful tree has a slightly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. A very rapid grower. Young, thrifty trees, 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each; 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., \$2.50 each.

A. rubrum. *Red, or Scarlet Maple.* Attractive for its excellent habit, earliness of the scarlet flowers and bright red seed pods in late spring. The deep green foliage turns to scarlet and orange in the fall. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each.



A REAL OBJECT LESSON.
Trees, Shrubbery, Perennials and Roses doing their part.

Six Trees of the same variety supplied at five times the price of one, where quantity rates are not quoted.



NORWAY MAPLE.

One of our best shade trees. Easily transplanted and thrives under all conditions.

- A. dasycarpum.** *Silver Maple.* Of an irregular, rounded form; foliage light green, silvery beneath; grows fast, very hardy, and thrives in almost any soil. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each; 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., \$2. Specimens, \$5 to \$10.
- A. pseudo-platanus var. purpurea.** *Purple Sycamore Maple.* A purple-leaved form of great merit. The habit of growth is the same as *A. pseudo-platanus*, but the leaves are of a purplish red beneath, giving the tree a deep purple shade which is retained all season. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75.
- A. spicatum.** *Mountain Maple.* A shrubby tree with light green foliage, bearing in summer bright red seed pods, valuable in undergrowth. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

JAPANESE MAPLES

These are valuable as permanent beds or they may be grouped on the lawn or mixed in the shrubbery planting. American-grown stock, which we offer, has been found far superior to imported plants.

- Acer polymorphum.** *Green Japanese Maple.* 12 to 15 ft. A very deserving variety having feathery green foliage, of pleasing shades of green; it is as attractive as the colored varieties. Suitable wherever a big, bush-like specimen is wanted. Desirable when used with the blood-leaved kinds. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.
- A. polymorphum atropurpureum.** *Blood-leaved Japanese Maple.* 12 to 15 ft. Greatly used because of the rich, crimson color of its star-shaped foliage. Develops into a bushy specimen as broad as tall. The most beautiful colored hardy foliage plant. Sometimes grown in tree form. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Specimens, \$8.00 to \$15.00 each.

- A. polymorphum dissectum.** *Green, Fern-leaved Maple.* 5 to 7 ft. An attractive variety; makes a broad specimen, with branches sweeping the ground. The fern-like foliage is a bright, rich green. Ideal for specimen use on lawn, terrace, and at bends of walks. Sometimes grafted on standards to produce tree forms. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2 each. Larger specimens, \$3 to \$5 each.
- A. polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum.** *Red Fern-leaved Maple.* 5 to 7 ft. In habit the same as above except that the leaves are red, retaining their color nearly all summer. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50 each. Larger specimens, \$3 to \$5 each.
- A. Aureum.** *Golden-leaved Maple.* Foliage softly shaded in gold, very dwarf. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00. Larger specimens, \$4 to \$5 each.

ÆSCULUS • Horse-Chestnut

The showy flower clusters, unique seeds, and broad, pleasing, shade-giving leaves are well known. When mature it is a large symmetrical tree of great beauty.

- Æ. glabra.** *American Buckeye.* 50 to 60 ft. A fast-growing kind, with light yellow flowers in May. Prefers heavy soil and cool atmospheres. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.
- Æ. Hippocastanum, var. rubicunda.** *Red Flowering Horse-Chestnut.* A handsome and desirable seedless variety, not forming so symmetrical a top as the other sorts, but the foliage is good, and the red flowers very attractive. 5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each.

AMYGDALUS • Flowering Peach

- A. Persica fl.-pl.** *Flowering Peach.* 6 to 8 ft. The most striking feature in a landscape when in bloom. The double flowers in glorious crimson come early in spring. In habit similar to the peach. Sturdy trees, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

BETULA • Birch

The light, airy appearance of the Birches, together with the quick growth and gracefully drooping branches, make this tree indispensable. They thrive on high, dry, or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or early fall.

- B. papyracea.** *Paper or Canoe Birch.* 40 to 50 ft. Pure white bark is the great attraction of this tree. It will develop into a large, shapely tree, with good foliage. The best white of all birches, contrasting beautifully with surrounding plants, especially evergreens. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.
- B. alba laciniata.** *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.* 35 to 40 ft. A most graceful tree, similar in habit to the Weeping Willow, but with finely cut foliage. One of the loveliest lawn specimens. 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each.
- B. rubra.** *Red or River Birch.* 40 to 50 ft. The shaggy, red bark gives this tree a distinct individuality. The foliage is green, not red, as is sometimes supposed; while it prefers a damp situation, it will thrive in drier places. When grown with three leading stems instead of one it makes a beautiful clump. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each. Larger sizes can be had.
- B. alba.** *European White Weeping Birch.* A graceful tree, with silvery bark, and slender branches; quite erect when young, but after 4 or 5 years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

- B. alba. jastigiata.** *Pyramidal White Birch.* An interesting and valuable tree; in habit as columnar as the Lombardy Poplar. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.
- B. alba. var. purpurea.** *Purple-leaved Birch.* A good form with dark purplish foliage and white bark. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

CATALPA

Their large, tropical-appearing leaves and rapid growth make the Catalpas very desirable. We have several kinds in our collection, but *these are the best.*

- C. speciosa.** *Western Catalpa; "Johnny Smoker."* 35 to 40 ft. This will always be in demand. Rapid growth makes a straight trunk, and the large panicles of white flowers in June present a pleasing appearance. 10 to 12 ft., \$1 each; 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., \$2 each.
- C. Bungei.** *Globe-headed Chinese Catalpa.* 7 to 10 ft. The dense, well-formed round head, on a straight stem about 5 ft. high, makes this an admirable tree for formal positions, or for a high screen. But little pruning is required to keep its form. 2-yr. heads, 5 to 6 ft. stems, \$1.50 each; specimen heads, 2 to 3 ft. across. \$3.50 to \$4.50 each.

CERASUS · Japanese Weeping Cherry

- C. rosea pendula.** *Japanese Weeping Cherry.* 6 to 10 ft. A very beautiful Weeping Cherry, which is covered with light pink blossoms in May. It is grafted on stems about 5 feet high, the branches drooping artistically to the ground. A good specimen in bloom is worth going far to see. 2-yr. heads, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each.

CERCIS · American Red Bud

- C. Canadensis.** *American Red Bud.* 20 to 25 ft. A small, round-headed tree, when given room



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH (see page 4)
Magnolia in Background.

to develop. The bare branches are covered with light pink flowers, about the first week in May. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth, but a dark background is needed to show it off. 4 to 5 ft., 75c each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

CIRCIDIPHYLLUM · Katsura Tree

- C. Japonica.** 25 to 30 ft. An interesting tree from Japan, resembling the birches in habit; leaves heart-shaped, silvery on the underside, and purplish leaf-stems and veins. Very hardy. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00.

CORNUS · Dogwood

- C. florida.** *White Dogwood.* 20 to 25 ft. The best of all the small trees. Its large, white "flowers" appear about the 10th of May with us. These are followed by scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall. A beautiful tree at all times. Does best when planted along the edges of woods. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.
- C. florida flore-rubro.** *Red-flowered Dogwood.* 20 to 25 ft. An excellent companion plant for the white dogwood. The red flowers are an impressive sight. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$4 each.

FAGUS · Beech

The Beeches are quiet, dignified trees, their habit being very distinct and characteristic. When planting or transplanting they require severe pruning. Beeches thrive in almost any situation. Among several varieties, these are most popular.

- F. ferruginea.** *American Beech.* 40 to 50 ft. A superb tree, of large, spreading growth. Conspicuous for its gray bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to branch close to the ground, making a beautiful specimen. A grove of low-branched Beeches will be beautiful for the present generation and for those to come. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.
- F. sylvatica.** *European Weeping Beech.* This unique form of the European Beech is well known by its tortuous outline, striving upward and at the same time drooping in all directions. Picturesque arches and garden-houses can be created by the skilful use of this tree, which will become more effective from year to year. Specimens 6 to 8 ft., \$3.50 to \$6 each.
- F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii.** *Purple Beech.* 35 to 40 ft. The best tall-growing purple foliaged tree. From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always colored foliage. Darker than the Copper Beech. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 6 to 10 ft. specimens, \$5 to \$10 each.

FRAXINUS · White Ash

- F. Americana.** *White Ash.* 50 to 60 ft. A good street or lawn tree, and easy to grow in almost all situations. It needs severe pruning when transplanted. It is fine for shade, having ample foliage for the purpose, while not so dense as to exclude air. The best American species. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50 each.

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS

Kentucky Coffee Tree

A striking ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twigless



LIQUIDAMBAR, or SWEET GUM.

GYMNOCLADUS—Continued

branches, and immense broad, feathery foliage of a peculiar bluish-green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by long brown pods. Very picturesque and desirable. 8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. cal., \$2 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR • Sweet Gum

L. styraciflua. *Sweet Gum.* 40 to 50 ft. A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to singularly brilliant colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the Sour Gum. The bark is rough and corky. It prefers low, damp places, though it succeeds as well in higher ground. A good tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted. Spring planting is best. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$3 each.

LARIX EUROPEA • European Larch

An upright growing tree, with light green foliage. The branches when young have a drooping habit. A valuable tree where quick results are required, and a good sort for screening unsightly buildings, owing to its rapid growth and dense foliage. Makes a beautiful specimen when standing alone. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$2 each; 9 to 10 ft., \$3 each.

LIRIODENDRON • Tulip Tree

L. Tulipifera. *Tulip Tree.* 50 to 60 ft. The Tulip Tree is noted for its tall, straight bole and narrow crown. It has large leaves, and in late May or early June has a profusion of yellow tulip-like flowers, from which it derives its name, "Tulip Tree." The old seed-cases hold on until pushed off by new growth the following year. Altogether it is a very unique tree, and once known is never forgotten. A good street tree. Prefers damp soil, but thrives anywhere. Plant in spring and prune close. 6 to 8 ft., \$2 each.

MAGNOLIA

It would be almost impossible to speak too highly of Magnolias; they are very beautiful trees for lawn planting. Nothing else gives such a profuse display of bloom. All have rich, green foliage which is attractive throughout the growing season. They can either be trimmed up to a single stem—tree form—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form the height could be kept to within 10 to 15 ft. When wanted in tree form, it should be so stated when ordering.

M. conspicua. *Yulan Magnolia.* 20 to 25 ft. One of the most popular of all. The large, pure white flowers expand about the 20th of April, before the leaves appear. 3 to 4 ft., \$3 each; heavier specimens, \$4 each.

M. Lennei. *Large Red Magnolia.* 20 to 25 ft. The large, cup-shaped, deep red flowers are beautiful and unlike those of any other sort. A few flowers appear from time to time all summer. 3 to 4 ft., \$3 each; larger specimens, up to \$6 to \$10.

M. purpurea. *Purple-flowered Magnolia.* 6 to 10 ft. Really a shrub tree. Flowers purple, appearing after others are through flowering. Very desirable to plant among mixed shrubs. Not very hardy north of Lancaster. 3 to 3½ ft., \$3 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$5 to \$6.50 each.

M. Soulangeana. *Pink Magnolia.* 15 to 20 ft. The most popular of all Magnolias. A strong grower and blooms profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. Blooms about the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; larger specimens, \$4 to \$6 each.

M. acuminata. *Cucumber Tree.* 30 to 40 ft. Tall, pyramidal tree of rapid growth. Flowers in June. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

M. Stellata. *Hall's Japanese Magnolia.* Of low, and shrub-like form, the flowers are pure white, the petals long, narrow, and arranged in double rows; the fragrance is pronounced and delicate. Blooms earlier than any other magnolia, and is very striking. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50; 3 to 5 ft. specimens, \$5 to \$6 each.

MORUS • Mulberry

M. Tatarica. *Teas' Weeping Mulberry.* The sweet, fleshy fruits are a great attraction to birds and should be planted extensively. Grafted on stems about 5 ft. high, the pendulous branches completely hide the stem and sweep the ground. 5 to 6 ft., 2-yr. heads, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

M. alba. *Tartarica rubra. Red Russian Mulberry.* Upright, fruits same as the above variety, but the fruit is a deep reddish black. 5 to 6 ft. \$1.50.

NYSSA • Sour Gum

N. sylvatica. *Sour Gum.* A picturesque hardy ornamental tree, valued for its flaming scarlet autumn foliage. A good grower in any soil, but attains its largest size in damp or swamp ground. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00.

PLATANUS • Plane Tree

P. orientalis. *Plane or Buttonball.* 40 to 50 ft. The best street tree for cities. Of quick growth, spreading character, and with occasional pruning it develops into a shapely specimen. Prune severely when transplanted. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 12 to 14 ft., 3 in. cal., \$3 each, 4 in. cal. \$5 each.

PYRUS • Crab-Apple

- P. Ioensis, Bechtel's.** *Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab-Apple.* 20 to 30 ft. The large, double pink-white blossoms resemble small roses, and are borne in profusion about the middle of May. A great favorite. Has a spreading habit like an ordinary apple. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.
- P. Malus Sanguinea.** A dark rose-colored variety with small showy fruit. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each.
- P. Malus Scheideckeri.** *Pink-flowering Crab-Apple.* 15 to 20 ft. Semi-double blossoms, deep red in bud, opening light pink. A beautiful new variety, which, in flower, sends every one into raptures. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

OAK • Quercus

The Oaks are not all slow-growing, as many suppose, but keep pace with most other trees, and are superior to all in view of their rugged character. Many are of great beauty, for avenues, parks, public grounds and similar places. Where they can be given room to develop, they will prove to be very beautiful. When transplanted they require *severe pruning*, which will enable them quickly to recover and make rapid growth. The best popular kinds, on which every one may rely, are mentioned.

- Q. alba.** *White Oak.* 60 to 75 ft. The most noble of all hardy American Oaks. Large-growing, forming a wide-spreading head when fully developed, and huge limbs. The foliage assumes a light purplish hue in late autumn. Suitable for avenue planting. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each.

- Q. coccinea.** *Scarlet Oak.* 50 to 60 ft. A highly esteemed Oak, for the bright scarlet autumnal colors it takes on. It has attractive finely lobed leaves. Essential to lawn ornamentation of any pretensions. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 to \$3 each.

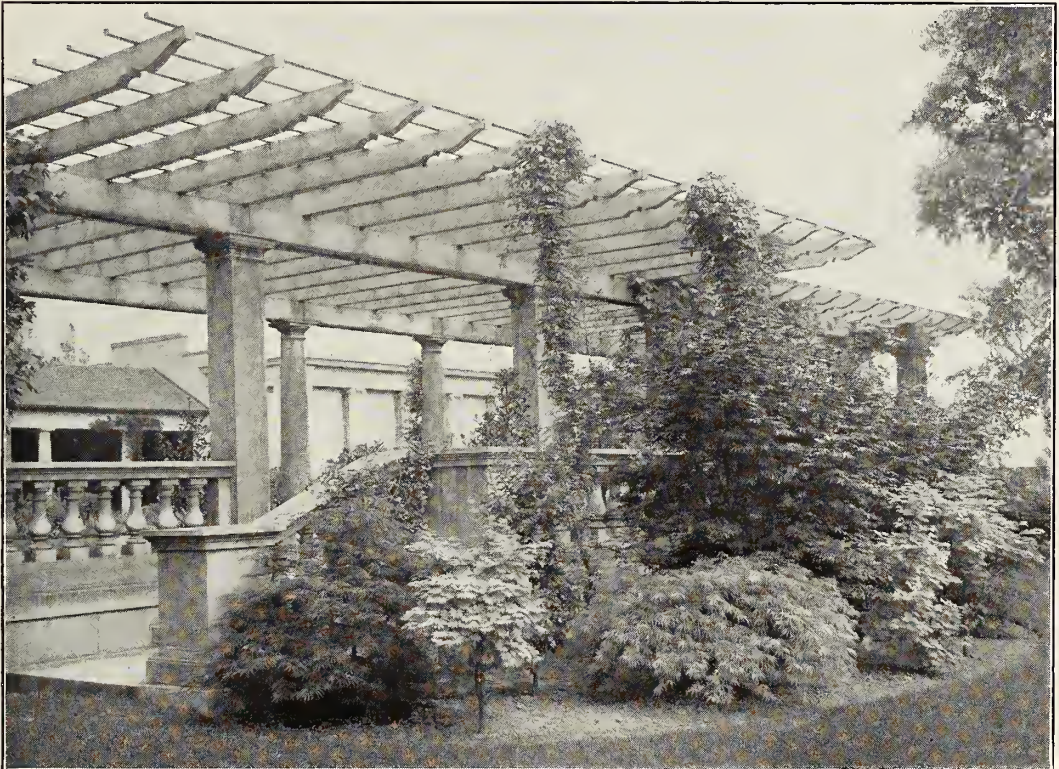
- Q. palustris.** *Pin Oak.* 50 to 60 ft. The fastest-growing Oak. Foliage deep green and finely divided. With age the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. We highly recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are more beautiful. Good street tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 to \$3 each.

- Q. rubra.** *Red Oak.* 50 to 60 ft. A large and handsome tree with a symmetrical round-topped crown. A grand specimen of street tree and one of the most rapid-growing Oaks. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 to \$3 each.

SALIX • The Willow

Rapid growing and thriving where other trees fail to succeed make the Willow a desirable tree. Set in the spring; fall planting is not successful as a rule.

- S. Babylonica.** *Weeping Willow.* 35 to 40 ft. The well-known weeping form, with long, slender pendent branches, so commonly used about ponds and lakes. Prune closely when transplanting. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each.
- S. Caprea.** *Goat or Pussy Willow.* A small tree with upright branches. Catkins very numerous, appearing in spring before the leaves. Handsome in flower and greatly esteemed by reason of its extreme earliness. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.



PLEASING EFFECT PRODUCED BY A GROUP OF JAPANESE MAPLES. SEE PAGE 4.



A delightful walk and drive under the shade of the
AMERICAN LINDEN.

- S. pentandra.** *Laurel-leaved Willow.* 20 to 30 ft. A very ornamental and unusual tree. The habit may be confined to tree-form, or it may be left bushy. The leaves are very broad and shining green. Thrives in high or low ground, and at the seashore. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each.

SORBUS · Mountain-Ash

- S. Aucuparia.** *European Mountain Ash.* A pretty tree, with fine pinnate foliage. Bears numerous clusters of bright red berries, which are very conspicuous and handsome from mid-summer till frost. 7 to 8 ft., \$2 each.

SALISBURIA · Maidenhair Tree

- S. adiantifolia, or Ginkgo biloba.** *Maidenhair Tree.* 30 to 40 ft. A unique tree from Japan. Of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble the leaflets of the Maidenhair Fern, and remain green till late fall. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It will thrive on the city streets and is free from insects and diseases. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75 each; 10 to 12 ft., 2 in. cal., \$2.50 each.

SOPHORA · Pagoda Tree

- S. Japonica.** *Japanese Pagoda Tree.* 25 to 30 ft. A most worthy tree for distinctive effects on the lawn. The canopy it makes is an excellent summer playhouse for children. Rich, dark green foliage and twigs. Has large panicles of yellowish white flowers in August, and in winter bright green branches. One of the handsomest flowering trees in every particular. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each; larger sizes, \$2 each.

STYRAX · Japanese Storax

- S. Japonica.** *Japanese Storax.* 10 to 12 ft. Small tree of pleasing habit. The white, drooping flowers, in June, in small clusters, are quite numerous on a good specimen and very attractive. The foliage is attractive, being neat and a rich green. One of the best small-growing, flowering trees. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50

TAXODIUM · Cypress

- T. distichum.** *Deciduous Cypress.* A beautiful, stately tree of pyramidal form. The branches are covered with bright brown bark, and the beautiful feathery foliage makes it one of the most ornamental trees offered. It should be more extensively planted. 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each; 7 to 8 ft., \$3 each.

TILIA · Linden

A quick grower, and a good shade tree. Fine for street or lawn use. The flowers are very numerous and deliciously fragrant, scenting the surrounding air.

- T. Americana.** *American Linden or Basswood.* 50 to 60 ft. An attractive, fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each; 2½ to 3 in. cal., \$3 each.
- T. Europæa argentea.** *Silver-leaved Linden.* 30 to 35 ft. A large tree, with a compact, round head. Splendid for the lawn. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall. 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each; 10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. cal., \$3 each.
- T. Europæa.** *European Linden.* 30 to 40 ft. A large-sized tree with small leaves forming a compact round head. The foliage is so dense and the tree so broad that it looks mature when only 15 ft. high. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each; specimens, \$5 each.

Dear Sirs:—Plants received in fine condition. Thanking you for prompt attention, also for the plant sent gratis.—L. M. FINLAYSON, Oct. 30th.



CATALPA BUNGEII.

It meets a need in planting that none other can.
See page 5.

ULMUS • Elm

U. Americana. *American Elm.* 50 to 60 ft. Our native Elm is too well-known to need description. Just the tree for quick growth and is unsurpassed for city and suburb planting, either as a street or specimen tree. None more graceful. Prefers moist soil. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 in. cal., \$3 each.

U. compestris. *English Elm.* A round-topped and sometimes open-headed tree, generally densely branched. The dark green leaves remain much longer in the autumn than those of the American variety. 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each.

U. scabra. montana. *Scotch Elm.* This tree forms a broad, round-topped head, with heavy spreading branches; perfectly hardy, and an extremely good sort; practically beetle-proof. 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$3 each.

U. montana pendula. *Camperdown Elm.* When grafted 6 to 8 ft., it forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees in cultivation, making a zigzag growth outward and downward. The leaves cover the ground so as to form a complete arbor. No other tree closely resembles it; entirely distinct. 2-yr. heads, 6 to 8 ft. stems, \$2.50 each; 3-yr. heads, 6 to 8 ft. stems, \$3.50.

ORNAMENTAL TREES ASSEMBLED
FOR SPECIAL PLACES

TREES FOR CITY PLANTING

Ash, American; Fraxinus Americana.
Elm, American; Ulmus Americana.
Linden, American; Tilia Americana.
Oak Scarlet; Quercus Coccinea.
Maple Norway; Acer Platinoides.
Maiden Hair Tree; Ginkgo Biloba.
Platanus Orientalis; Plane or Buttonball.

TREES FOR FORMAL EFFECT

Camperdown Elm; Ulmus Camperdownii.
Catalpa Bungii.
Weeping Mulberry; Morus Alba.

TREES WITH ATTRACTIVE AUTUMN
FOLIAGE

Maple Sugar; Acer Saccharum.
Oak, White; Quercus Alba.
Oak, Scarlet; Quercus Coccinea.
Sweet Gum; Liquidamber Styraciflua.
Tulip Tree; Liriodendron Tulipifera.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Nothing is so conducive of general carelessness and neglect as ill-kept and untidy surroundings. Likewise nothing is more elevating and uplifting to a community than well arranged and artistic properties with well-kept lawns and gardens. The effect of such surroundings is magical in its influence and creates an insistent desire in others for the equal possession of that which is pleasing and beautiful. A great many people are at a loss to know just what to plant in order to get the desired effect which they may have seen elsewhere, or it might have been a certain planting scheme which they wished to have done, and were unable to carry it through on account of their not being familiar with the different plants, which would be required in the undertaking. Now that is what our Landscape Department is doing—giving advice to our customers in many ways.

If you have a new place, no matter whether large or small, we will suggest to you the proper way to plant it, in a manner that will meet with your approval. If you think your home grounds are not up to the requirements that you would wish them to be, and would want suggestions from us, which would help beautify them, we would be glad to offer our assistance. We also draw plans for prospective customers, subject to their approval; furnishing all the Trees, Shrubby, Evergreens, etc., needed.



AVENUE OF AMERICAN ELMS—A real object lesson in the great value of trees for shade.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

This class of home planting is beautiful in its dense leafiness, still more beautiful in its countless flowers, and the varying sizes of the plants make them suitable for planting in every lawn. No planting, whether large or small, is complete without them. They are very suitable for planting around the outer edges of your lawn, in the foreground of a group of trees, along walks and drives, and the taller varieties can be planted in front of some unsightly object, thus screening it from view.

They look better when three or more of a kind are grouped together, if the size of your lawn will permit it. Care should be taken when grouping them together to have the dwarf varieties planted in front of the others. The low growing varieties look very nice planted around the house and porch foundations.

The selection of shrubs which we offer contains the best, the most useful of those now in the nursery trade, and all have been tested and found desirable for use in this locality.

AMYGDALUS • Almond

A. nana. *Flowering Almond.* 4 to 5 ft. Pink and white. About May 1, before the leaves appear, the bare branches are clothed with a profusion of double flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

AZALEA

A. mollis. *Chinese Azalea.* 3 to 4 ft. Large flower of many shades of red and yellow. Dwarf, hardy, and useful in groups or borders. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; larger plants, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

A. pontica. *Ghent Azalea.* 3 to 5 ft. A very free-flowering, fragrant species. The flowers are smaller than in *A. mollis* and both single and double. In color they vary from white to crimson. Excellent for border. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; larger sizes, \$2 to \$2.50 each.

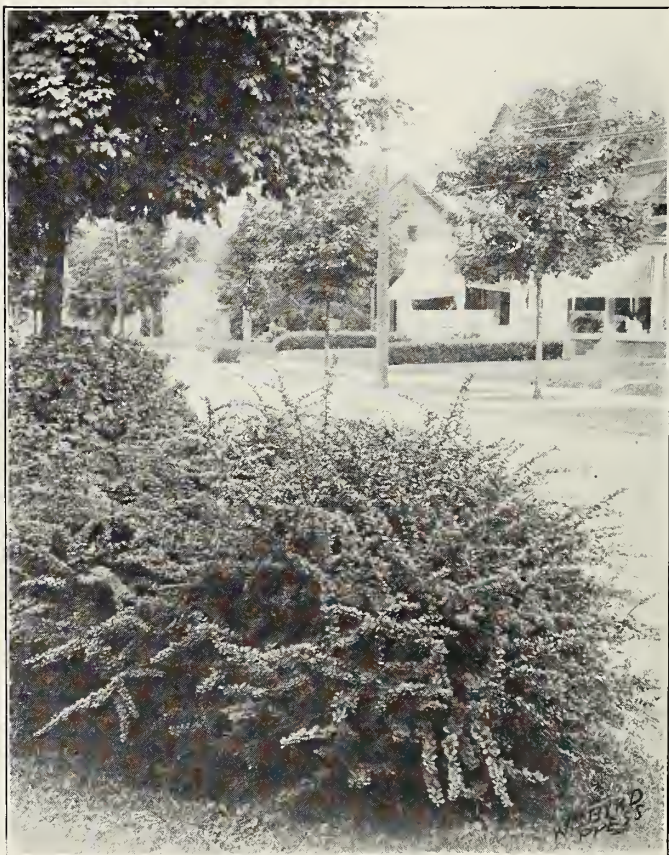
BERBERIS • Barberry

B. Thunbergii. *Japanese Barberry.* 2½ to 3 ft. A very popular low hedge-plant of great hardiness, and soon becomes such a dense mass of thorny canes that dogs and cats cannot pass through. Flowers inconspicuous in late May followed by bright red berries that remain on plants till February. Foliage small, dark green, turning to brilliant colors in fall. Effective for use in edging shrubbery or in masses. 1 to 1½ ft., 25c each, \$2 per doz.; 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each, \$3 per doz.; 24 to 30 in., 50c each, \$5 per doz. In quantities of 100 to 500 plants for hedge purposes, \$15 to \$30 per doz.

B. vulgaris purpurea. *Purple-leaved Barberry.* 4 to 5 ft. Similar to the common Barberry, except for its purple foliage. Desirable to use in masses or with other plants for contrast. It is an excellent hedge, especially when pruned. Dog- and cat-proof. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

BUDDLEIA • Butterfly Bush

B. variabilis magnifica. *Butterfly Bush, or Summer Lilac.* Flowers resemble purple lilac in both shape and color, except that they are smaller in size. Especially fine for cutting. They grow to a height of 4 ft. and flower from July to frost. Strong plants from pots, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz. Extra heavy plants, 50c each.



BERBERIS THUNBERGII.

The natural growth is excellent for grouping or hedges.

CALYCANTHUS • Sweet Shrub

C. floridus. *Sweet Shrub.* 5 to 6 ft. Doubtfully hardy north of Lancaster. A great favorite in gardens, because of the maroon-colored flowers which are very fragrant when crushed. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

CARYOPTERIS • Blue Verbena Shrub

C. mastacanthus. *Blue Verbena Shrub.* 2 to 5 ft. An unusual plant in that it blooms in the fall when most shrubs are through blooming. Flowers small, violet-blue or lavender-blue, but borne in large clusters, which make it very attractive. Prefers light soil and sunny situations. Doubtfully hardy north of New York. Pot-grown plants, 50c each.

CERCIS • Japanese Red Bud

C. Japonica. *Japanese Red Bud.* 6 to 8 ft. In the early days of spring the bare branches are completely covered with clusters of small pea-shaped purplish pink flowers. An attractive shrub throughout the season. Set where it will have a dark background. 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each; larger plants, 75c each.

CHIONANTHUS • White Fringe

C. Virginica. *White Fringe.* 8 to 12 ft. A well-shaped plant of good habit. The long coral-like strands of white flowers make it a very striking plant when in bloom in late spring. Spreading in habit, thus making a good background for other and lower shrubbery. Prefers a moist, sandy loam and sunny situation. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 6 ft. specimen plants, \$1.50.

CLETHRA • Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia. *Sweet Pepper Bush.* 5 to 7 ft. In mid-summer this attractive shrub bears an abundance of upright spikes, crowded with white fragrant flowers, from which it gets its name. 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.



BUDDLEIA VARIABILIS MAGNIFICA.
Butterfly Bush (see page 10).



CORCHORUS JAPONICA FL.-PL.

CORNUS • Bush Dogwood

These plants are attractive the year round. In summer or early spring they bear large panicles of flowers which are followed by brightly colored berries. During the winter their brightly colored twigs stand out in strong contrast against the snow or against a dark background. To be sure of an abundance of bright twigs in winter, prune often enough to insure plenty of young growth. The Dogwoods are most useful as border-plants and thrive in moist, well-drained situations.

C. stolonifera alba. *Red-Osier Dogwood.* 4 to 5 ft. In May or June this bears flat bunches of white flowers which are followed by white fruit, broader than long. The twigs are dark, blood-red. 3 to 4 ft., 60c each.

C. paniculata. *Panicked Dogwood.* 6 to 8 ft. Upright in habit. Branches gray, leaves dull green and whitish below. Free-flowering and beautiful when full of white flowers. Fruits white, with red stems. 3 to 4 ft., 60c each.

C. Florida. See Trees.

C. Florida Rubra. See Trees.

CORCHORUS • Kerria

C. Japonica. A handsome small shrub, bearing single yellow flowers throughout the summer. The green branches form a decided contrast to the other shrubs in winter. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

C. Japonica fl.-pl. A very double, deep yellow form of the above. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

CORYLUS • Hazel

C. avellana purpurea. *Hazel.* 8 to 10 ft. Where one wants a color contrast in a border planting, this is an excellent shrub. The large leaves are at first almost black, but later they fade to a light purple. Good as a specimen plant. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

C. Improved Filberts. 8 to 10 ft. Filberts or hazel-nuts are well known. Why not grow Filberts for your own table in your own garden? They are very attractive, large shrubs or small trees that fit well in the planting. Of the many forms we have, that which we consider best is Cosford's Thin-shelled. 3 to 4 ft. \$1 each.

CRATÆGUS · Hawthorn

Dense shrubs of excellent habit, having fine foliage, a profusion of bloom, followed by red haws. The foliage assumes brilliant coloring in the fall.

C. Crus-galli. *Cockspur Thorn.* 10 to 15 ft. Beautiful green foliage that has the appearance of being evergreen, but is not. Long thorns make this an excellent hedge-plant. The bright red fruits frequently hold on till spring. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

C. Oxyacantha. *English Hawthorn.* 12 to 25 ft. There are many varieties of this desirable plant, some of which have double flowers. It blooms in May, and the double forms are particularly pleasing. Of the many forms, we have selected three that are especially desirable. Double White, Double Pink, and Paul's Double Scarlet. The latter is one of the most showy of all. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

CALLICARPA · Purpurea

A splendid berried shrub for the border, or planted in clumps on the lawn it grows about 3 ft. in height. Its branches curve gracefully, and are covered in August with tiny pink-tinted flowers, followed in September by great masses of violet-purple berries, making it a very unusual and showy plant. 50c each.

COTONEASTER

C. Horizontalis. A dwarf trailing shrub retaining its foliage nearly all winter. The small green leaves are glossy and very attractive; its branches are covered with red berries fine for foundation planting, also rockeries. 60c to \$1.

DEUTZIA

The plantings of shrubbery would indeed be uninteresting without the dainty Deutzias. Each spring they are covered with beautiful, bell-shaped flowers that are particularly attractive. No col-



DEUTZIA CRENATA.

The latest of the Deutzia to bloom.

lection is complete without them. By pruning in summer, after the plants have passed out of bloom, one can insure a profusion next year.

D. crenata. 6 to 8 ft. A good plant to grow singly as a specimen, or it can be grouped with others in the background of a border-planting. Double pink and double white forms. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; larger plants, 75c to \$1.50 each.

D. gracilis. 2½ to 3 ft. The best low-growing flowering shrub for a low hedge, or also as a border for plantings of larger shrubs. Flowers white, bell-like. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.; larger specimens, 50c each.

D. Lemoinei. 3 to 4 ft. Similar to *D. gracilis*, except that it is taller and more vigorous in growth. Flowers pure white in large panicles. 2½ to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

EUONYMUS · Burning Bush

E. alatus. *Winged Burning Bush.* 6 to 8 ft. You will want this curious plant for variety's sake. It has corky, winged bark. Small yellow flowers in June. The foliage takes high coloring in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

E. Europæus. *American Burning Bush.* 8 to 10 ft. The flowers come in June and are inconspicuous, but they are followed by a bright-red deeply-lobed capsule, holding the seed, which is decidedly attractive in late fall and early winter. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 5 to 8 ft., \$1 each.

EXOCHORDA · Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. *Pearl Bush.* 8 to 10 ft. The most brilliant shrub in its season, when clothed with a mass of dazzling white flowers. The plant is rather thin in habit, and its foliage is uninteresting, but these defects can be somewhat overcome by pruning. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; larger sizes, 75c and \$1 each.



FOLIAGE AND FLOWERS OF DOGWOOD. (See page 11.)



HYDRANGAEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

ELAEAGNUS • Oleaster

E. angustifolia. *Russian Olive.* 6 to 8 ft. The foliage is a very handsome, rich silvery white; flowers small golden yellow, followed by yellow fruit covered with silvery scales. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

E. longipes. *Japanese Oleaster.* Similar to above except that the branches are reddish brown, foliage grey on under side; orange-colored fruits. Fruit edible, enjoyed especially by birds. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each.

FORSYTHIA • Golden Bell

No garden would be complete without one or more specimens of these harbingers of spring. With the first warm spring days they push out golden yellow flowers, and there are so many the plant looks like a huge, yellow ball. It is one of the earliest of the flowering shrubs.

F. suspensa. *Drooping Golden Bell.* 6 to 7 ft. Has a drooping habit, and so it is very valuable in covering banks or walls. The canes are frequently 6 and 8 ft. long. It can also be trained over trellises. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; larger sizes, 50c and 75c each.

F. viridissima. 6 to 8 ft. Except for the habit, one could hardly distinguish this form from the *F. suspensa*. It is more upright, the foliage is a trifle darker green in color, and the flowers a little lighter yellow. Blooms with *F. suspensa*. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; 4 to 5 ft., 50c each.

HALESIA • Snowdrop Tree

H. tetraptera. *Snowdrop Tree.* 8 to 10 ft. Before the foliage appears in May, this tree-shrub, or small tree, is covered with a bewildering cloudy mass of small, snowy white flowers. They resemble snowdrops. When set against a dark background, it is a truly wonderful sight. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each.

HIBISCUS • Rose of Sharon

Althæa or *Rose of Sharon.* 8 to 10 ft. This well-known plant is one of the handsomest of our late-flowering shrubs. It blooms when flowers in the shrubbery are getting scarce. The plants are very stiff and upright in habit, somewhat formal.

The flowers are single or double and in all shades of colors from white to nearly black. These should be pruned in winter or early spring. This will not interfere with blooming, as would be the case with most shrubbery. The *Althæas* commence blooming in July, and flowers can be found on them almost continuously until cold weather. They make good hedge-plants and stand trimming well. Special price on quantities.

H. Syriacus. There are many varieties of this good, old-fashioned plant and, from this mass of forms, we have selected nine which to us seem the best to offer. They are:

Beatrice. Single; pink, red center.

Double Lilac.

Duc de Brabant. Double; red, shaded pink.

Enchantress. Single; white, pinkish red eye.

Lady Stanley. Cream, edged pink.

Pæoniflorus. Rosy pink.

Rubra-plena. Double; magenta.

Totus albus. Single; pure white.

3 to 3½ ft., 50c each; 3½ to 5 ft., 75c each.

Larger sizes, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

H. Syriacus Meehani. A variegated-leaved, single-flowered *Althæa* of great merit. This variegated *Althæa* flowers, which was not true of the old variegated form. It blooms for from 3 to 4 weeks during midsummer. The flowers are satiny lavender in color, and 3 inches in diameter. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

HYDRANGAEA

All Hydrangeas are well adapted for growing as specimen plants, to use as low hedges, or mixed with other shrubs. Their foliage is handsome the entire year, and there are no other shrubs grown which produce bloom in such size and quantity. Everybody knows the fall-blooming sort, *H. paniculata grandiflora*, which produces heads of flowers of great size, which remain upon the plants for weeks in good condition. There is an early blooming variety, *H. radiata*, which flowers in July. To get the best results from these, pruning should be done during winter or early spring.



HYDRANGAEA. "HILLS OF SNOW."

HYDRANGEA—Continued.

The harder the pruning, the larger the flowers. The blue and pink varieties of *H. hortensis Japonica* are the envy of all. The tops die back in cold climates, so it is grown best as a tub plant, but it can be grown outdoors by covering the tops with earth. South of Philadelphia and along the New Jersey seacoast these varieties are hardy. Do not prune these hard. The aim here is to preserve the wood, for it is on the older wood that the beautiful flowers are produced.

H. arborescens grandiflora. "Hills of Snow." 4 to 6 ft. We believe this is destined to be one of the most popular shrubs. The pure white flowers are borne in large, round clusters like big snowballs, from June to August. (See illustration.) A fast grower with excellent habits. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

H. Japonica cœrulea. Blue Japanese Hydrangea. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers borne on flat heads; blue in color with margin of sterile flowers. Needs winter protection. 3-yr. plants 75c each; larger plants, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

H. Japonica hortensis Otaksa. 3 to 4 ft. Large blue or pink flowers, borne in broad heads of immense size. The colors are sometimes not constant. Pot-grown plants, \$1 to \$4 each.

H. paniculata. Early-flowering, 5 to 6 ft. The flowers are borne in large, upright panicles, which are not so solid as in the next one.

Blooms in July. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; extra size, 75c to \$1 each.

H. paniculata grandiflora. 6 to 8 ft. The common Hydrangea of lawns. Good as a low hedge or mixed with shrubbery. Give it a heavy background. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$5 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 to \$2 each.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Standard. Tree-like forms of the above and particularly useful in formal gardens. Prune heavily to keep them in shape and producing large flowers. Vigorous plants, 3 to 3½ ft. stems, \$1.50 to \$2 each.

KERRIA • Corchorus

K. Japonica flore-pleno. *Corchorus*. 4 to 5 ft. Although the first rush of bloom comes in April, the plant is covered all the summer season with double, golden yellow blossoms. Foliage attractive all summer. Branches slender and of an attractive green color all season. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

LIGUSTRUM • Privet

The Privets are valuable because of their dark green foliage, which can be used to great advantage as a background for other and more showy flowering plants. They are used, to a very great extent, for hedges, and the California Privet is the most popular. We make a leading specialty of the latter, of which we grow 100,000 annually.

L. Ibota. Japanese Privet. 5 to 6 ft. Upright in growth and foliage persists until winter. Very hardy. 3 to 4 ft., 25c each; large sizes, 50c each.

L. Ibota Regelianum. *Regel's Privet*. 5 to 6 ft. This differs from the preceding kind in that the ends of the branches droop, which produces a very attractive and distinctive characteristic possessed by none of the other forms of Privet. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each.

L. ovalifolium. California Privet. 8 to 10 ft. Too well known to need describing. Besides its use for hedges, it is excellent for specimens. 3 to 4 ft., 10c each, \$1 per doz.; strong 1-yr. plants 18 to 24 in. high, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1000; strong 2-yr. plants 24 to 30 in. high, \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1000.

L. ovalifolium aureum. 4 to 5 ft. A bright golden Privet, superior to all other variegated forms. Useful for contrast with other plants. 10 to 12 in. plants, 25c each; 18 to 24 in., 50c each.

LONICERA • Honeysuckle

The Honeysuckles are among the very best shrubs grown. They have small white, yellow or pink flowers, that are fragrant and are followed by bright red or yellow berries that persist until late fall. Birds are fond of these fruits. All are good as specimens or in mixed plantings. Old fences are attractive if crowned with Honeysuckle.

L. fragrantissima. *Fragrant Honeysuckle*. 6 to 8 ft. Blooms among the earliest, sometimes in March. Flowers white, tinged with pink and are very fragrant. Fruit scarlet; foliage almost evergreen. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.



Effective planting like this may be secured by the use of our California Privet, Trees and Vines.

L. Morrowi. *Japanese Honey-suckle.* The flowers are yellow and are followed in August by bright red fruits which hang on till late fall. A very attractive plant of extreme hardiness. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; larger plants, 50c.

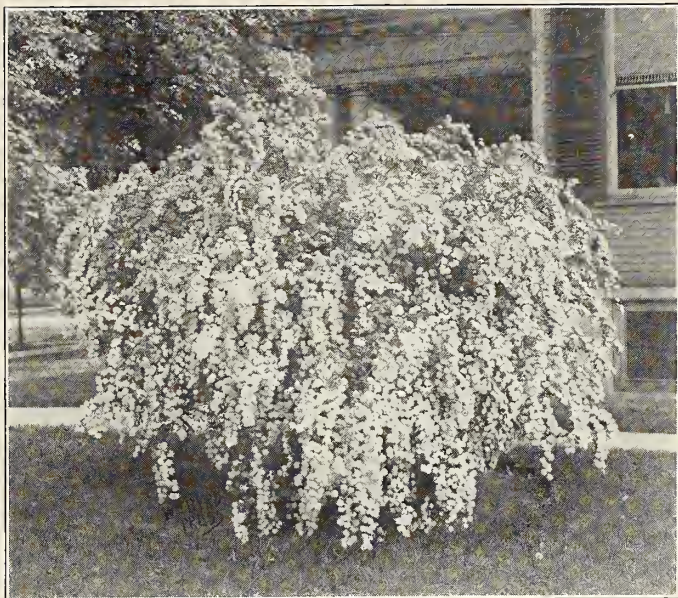
L. Tatarica grandiflora. 5 to 6 ft. A large-flowered form of the most common of the Honey-suckles, and its large flowers make it very attractive when in bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

PHILADELPHUS

Mock Orange

An old-fashioned plant that carries with it an abundance of fragrance and fragrant memories. There should be one or more of these plants among the shrubbery for perfume. They are also attractive all the season when grown as specimen plants. Prune immediately after flowering so as to get a good supply of flowers the next year.

P. coronarius. *Old-fashioned Mock Orange.* 6 to 10 ft. Somewhat stiff in habit but still a delightful plant for the lawn. Flowers very fragrant. Good screen plant. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; larger sizes, 75c to \$1 each.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI.

Dear Sir:—I received the second box of flowers this morning at 8:30, and I am happy to tell you I am highly pleased. They are lovely and fresh, and none the worse for the shipment and I appreciate your kindness. Thanking you for your trouble and kindness.—R. VAN RIPER, Scranton, Pa., June 19th.

P. coronarius aureus. *Golden Mock Orange.* 4 to 5 ft. Dwarf. In the early spring the foliage is particularly bright golden in color. 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each.

P. grandiflorus. *Large-flowered Mock Orange.* 6 to 8 ft. The flowers are larger than in the other species, but there is very little fragrance. Develops into a very bushy specimen. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; larger sizes, 50c to 75c each.

P. Lemoinei. *Lemoine's Mock Orange.* 4 to 5 ft. The sweetest of all the Mock Oranges. This hybrid varies some in form, but we have selected a very close compact-growing type that makes very pretty specimens. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

RHODOTYPOS • White Kerria

R. kerrioides. *White Kerria.* 4 to 6 ft. Pretty elm-like leaves clothe this bush and an abundance of white flowers are borne in May, which are followed by small shiny-black fruit, four in a cluster, that persists until winter. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

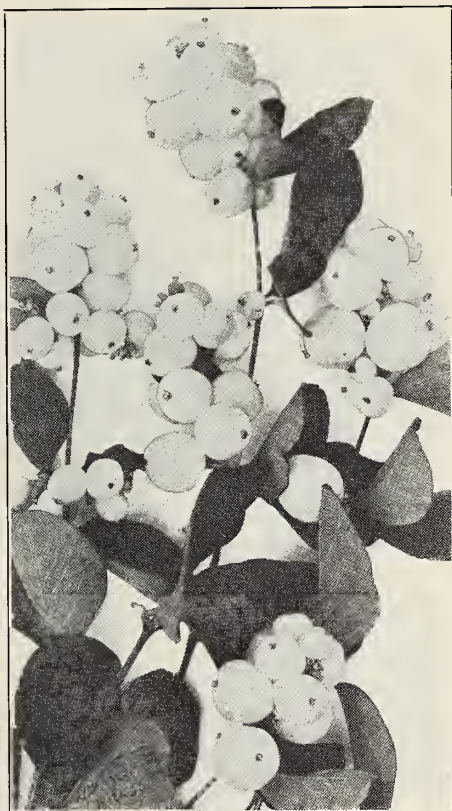
RHUS • Smoke Bush

R. Cotinus. *Smoke Bush.* 8 to 10 ft. A very compact shrub which is covered in early summer with a plummy, purplish mass of bloom. In fall the foliage turns red and yellow. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 4 ft. and larger, 75c to \$1 each.

R. glabra laciniata. *Sumach.* 4 to 5 ft. A dwarf form having finely divided leaves. Good for waste places, for it suckers freely. Coloring in fall, crimson. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

RIBES • Currant

R. aureum. *Yellow Flowering Currant.* 4 to 6 ft. Its fragrant, yellow flowers, which are borne late in May, are the chief attraction. They are followed by black, edible fruits. Prefers a cool location and thrives best in partial shade. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.



SNOWBERRY.



SPIRÆA THUNBERGI

R. rugosa. *Japanese Rose.* 4 to 6 ft. Flowers 3 inches across are not uncommon. The foliage is a pretty, dark green. Good as specimen plants, also for low hedges. Is cat- and dog-proof. The great red hips of fruit remain all winter. White or red varieties may be had. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 50c each, \$5 per doz.

SPIRÆA

The Spireas have a longer-blooming season as a genus than any of the other hardy shrubs grown. Early in May they commence to bloom, and some of the species are still blooming when the frosts come. Prune the spring-blooming kinds after blooming in the early summer. The late bloomers, like Anthony Waterer, prune in winter.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. 3 to 4 ft. The crimson flowers are borne freely in flat heads, which show first in June and continue in bloom to some extent all summer. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each; larger plants, 50c each.

S. callosa. 3 to 4 ft. Pink flowers in flat clusters, appearing in early July and for some time afterward. Good for low border. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each.

S. Douglasi. 4 to 5 ft. Similar to our native Hardhack. Deep pink flowers in July and August, borne in great abundance on conical spikes. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; larger sizes, 50c to 75c.

S. Van Houttei. 4 to 5 ft. Also called Bridal Wreath. The most beautiful of early-blooming Spireas. The long pendulous branches, when laden with masses of white blossoms, always sweep the ground. Excellent for hedges. If wanted in quantities for this purpose we will be pleased to offer attractive prices. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

S. Thunbergii. 3 to 4 ft. Earliest of the Spireas to bloom, and very distinctive because of its narrow, light green foliage. The flowers are very small, a pure white, but borne in great profusion. A well-flowered hedge looks like a snowdrift. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each; larger sizes, 50c.

ROBINIA • Rose Acacia

R. hispida. *Rose Acacia.* 4 to 6 ft. Clusters of exquisite pink, pea-shaped flowers are produced on this shrub in June. Uncommon. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; larger sizes, 50c.

ROSA • The Rose

In this list we mention only those which will prove satisfactory in connection with shrubbery. For the others which are grown for cut-flowers, see pages 26 to 29.

R., Persian Yellow. 3 to 4 ft. An old garden variety of great merit, bearing golden yellow roses. Pot-grown, 2 yrs. old, 50c each.

R. rubiginosa. *Sweetbriar.* 4 to 6 ft. Another old-time favorite, bearing single pink roses. Even the foliage has a fragrant odor, particularly when the dew is on. Pot-grown, 2 yrs. old, 50c each.

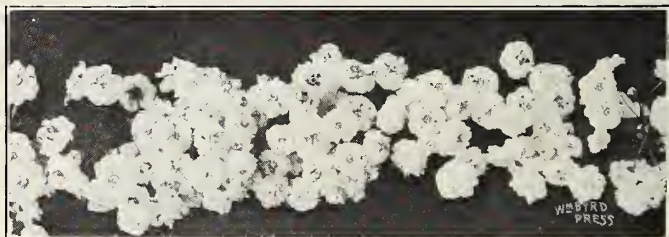


SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER

S. prunifolia fl.-pl. *Bridal Wreath.* 4 to 5 ft. Pure white double flowers are borne in clusters of two or three on bare stems. The foliage is dark green and shiny. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; larger sizes, 50c to 75c each.

S. opulifolia. *Nine-bark.* 5 to 6 ft. An attractive native shrub with white flowers, borne in large panicles in early June, followed by red seeds. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; larger sizes, 50c each.

S. opulifolia aurea. *Golden-leaved Ninebark.* 5 to 6 ft. Very similar to the above, except for its green foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 50c; larger sizes, 75c.



SPIRÆA PRUNIFOLIA.



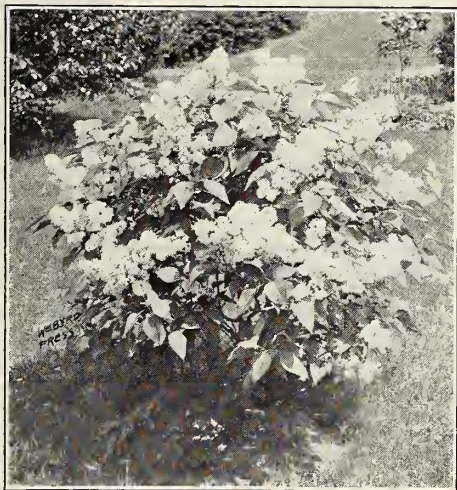
PERSIAN LILAC.

STEPHANANDRA

- S. flexuosa*. 3 to 4 ft. Of compact habit, with small, hawthorn-like leaves. The flowers are white and borne in small bunches in July. Very good for rocky places, as well as shrubberies, because of its graceful habit. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; larger sizes, 50c each.

SYMPHORICARPOS • Snowberry

- S. racemosus*. *Snowberry*. 3 to 4 ft. The pure white berry, as large as a cranberry, is the ornamental feature of this plant. Best used in groups. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; larger plants, 50c.
- S. vulgaris*. *Indian Currant*. 3 to 4 ft. Also best used in masses, to show off its clusters of small red berries, of which there is an abundance. Has a graceful pendent habit. 2 to 3 ft., 35c to 50c each.



LILAC VULGARIS ALBA.

SYRINGA • Lilac

The very fragrant flowers and the attractive foliage have made this a very great favorite for many years. The lilac can be used as a specimen plant, or in masses, or even for hedges. Prune after flowering and then remove old wood only.

- S. Josikæa*. *Hungarian Lilac*. Valued for the lateness of its flowers, which are light violet in color. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; specimens, \$1.50.
- S. Persica Rothomagensis*. *Rouen Lilac*. 10 to 12 ft. The deep purple blossoms are borne in loose panicles in great quantities. Plant has a very graceful habit. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each. See cut.
- S. villosa Emodi*. The white or pale lilac flowers are borne in narrow spikes and they come after all other Lilacs have passed. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.
- S. vulgaris*. *Common Lilac*. 8 to 10 ft. The old standby in the gardens of our grandfathers and just as good now as it was then. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; larger sizes, 75c each; large specimens, \$1.50 each.
- S. vulgaris alba*. *White Lilac*. Except that it has white flowers, it is the same as the preceding. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; larger sizes, 75c each; large specimens, \$2 each.

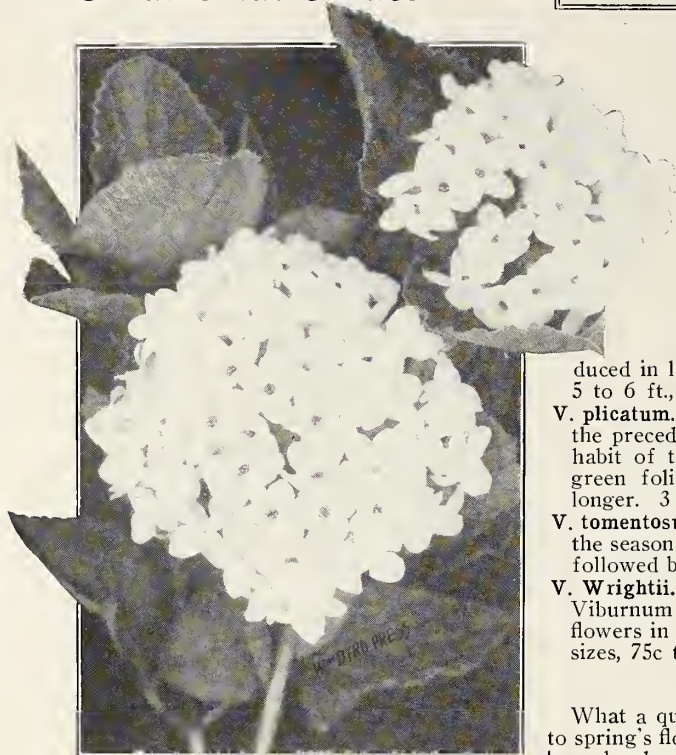


LILAC JULES LEGRAYE.

FRENCH LILACS

These Lilacs, so named, are improved forms of *Syringa vulgaris*, the only difference being that they have larger or double flowers and a variety of shades of color.

- Charles X*. Deep purple flowers, tinted red, borne in large spikes. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.
- Mme. Lemoine*. Beautiful double white. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.
- Marie Legrave*. An excellent single white. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.
- Rubra de Marley*. Deep lilac; one of the best. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.
- Souvenir de Ludlow Spaeth*. Single, very dark purple. 2½ to 3 ft., 75c each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each. Large specimens of the above five varieties, \$2 to \$3 each.



VIBURNUM OPULIS STERILE.

TAMARIX • Tamarisk

8 to 10 ft. The light airy foliage and blossoms of this shrub make it a decidedly attractive plant to have in the border. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; larger plants, 75c each.

VIBURNUM • Snowball

The most common one is the old-fashioned Snowball. There are very attractive others; all are and the colored fruits add value.

V. dentatum. *Arrow-wood.* 6 to 8 ft. Upright, bushy shrub with bright green foliage which in autumn turns to rich bronze or deeper shades. Bluish black fruits. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

V. Opulus. *High-bush Cranberry.* 6 to 7 ft. The white flowers come in May and later their place is taken by red fruits in bunches. They are borne in clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 35c; larger sizes, 50c to \$1.

V. Opulus sterile. *The Snowball.* 6 to 8 ft. A sterile form of the preceding, and the common Snowball of the gardens of our grandmothers. The flowers are produced in large globular clusters. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; 5 to 6 ft., 75c to \$1 each.

V. plicatum. *Japanese Snowball.* 6 to 8 ft. Similar to the preceding in flower and preferred by some. The habit of the plant is more compact and the rugged, green foliage very attractive. It remains in bloom longer. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; larger sizes, 75c to \$1.

V. tomentosum. 6 to 8 ft. Very handsome foliage all the season. The white flowers are borne in flat heads; followed by a crop of black fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

V. Wrightii. 6 to 7 ft. The brilliant red fruit of this Viburnum is its chief attraction. It, too, has white flowers in a broad panicle. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; larger sizes, 75c to \$1 each.

WEIGELA • Diervilla

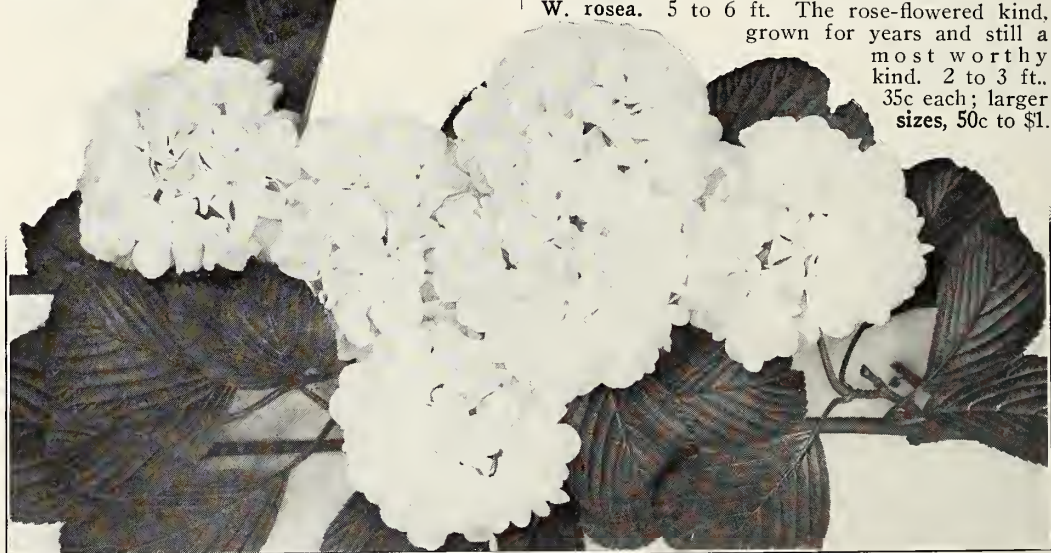
What a quantity of bloom these beautiful shrubs add to spring's floral display! They are necessary for shrubbery borders, large or small; their pretty flowers, resembling in form the honeysuckle, come in long sprays. Prune early in the summer to secure good flowering wood for the following spring.

W. amabilis variegata. 4 to 5 ft. The bright variegation in the leaves and the pink blossoms of late May make this very desirable for border planting. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

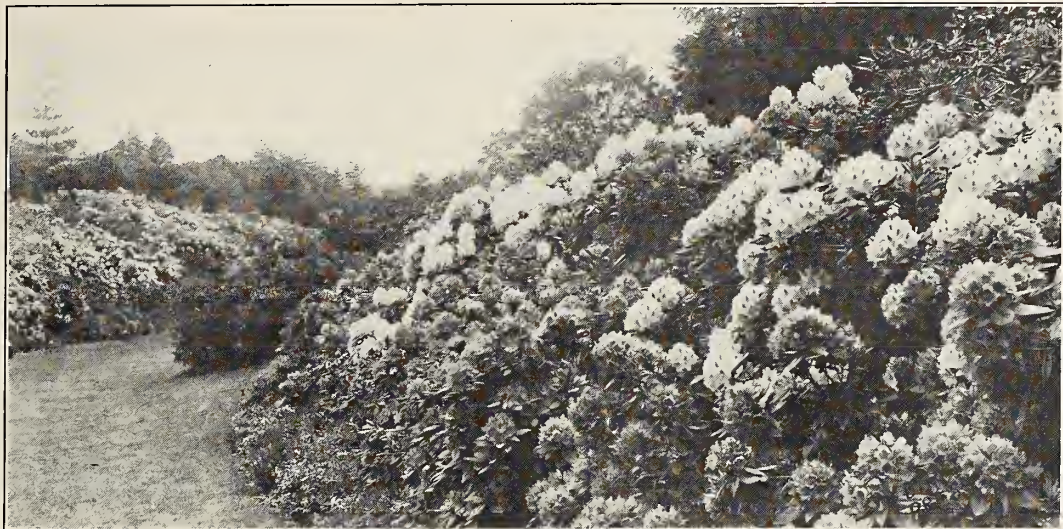
W. candida. 5 to 6 ft. Attractive foliage and pure snowy white blossoms. Excellent. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; larger plants, 60c to \$1.50 each.

W., Eva Rathke. 3 to 4 ft. Rich, deep, scarlet. Blossoms a week after the other kinds. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each; larger sizes, 50c to \$1 each.

W. rosea. 5 to 6 ft. The rose-flowered kind, grown for years and still a most worthy kind. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; larger sizes, 50c to \$1.



JAPAN SNOWBALL.



THE RHODODENDRON IN ALL ITS MAGNIFICENCE.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

The evergreen shrubs make a brave display in winter, when the landscape is almost shorn of its beauty.

Often this period of the year is overlooked in the landscape planting, but when such pleasing results can be obtained as these shrubs create, one should not neglect to have some of them.

They produce cheerful effects during the winter period, and the growing season finds their glossy leaves vying with those of the deciduous shrubs for first place in the grower's heart.

A deep, cool, moist soil with proper drainage is ideal and a shaded situation is often preferable. As bright sunlight during the winter months is liable to injure the foliage of some of them.

ABELIA

- A. *grandiflora rupestris*. 5 to 6 ft. Beautiful glossy foliage and, where protected in the North it is evergreen. The small waxy white flowers are slightly tinted pink. 3-yr. plants, 35c each; larger plants, 50c and 75c each.

ANDROMEDA • Fetter Bush

- A. *Japonica*. *Japanese Fetter Bush*. 3 to 4 ft. This most graceful evergreen shrub has rich green foliage and drooping racemes of pure white waxy, bell-like flowers. Useful for edging Rhododendron or Azalea beds, doing well in a partially shaded position. 9 to 12 in., bushy, \$1.25 each; larger plants, \$1.75 and \$2 each.

AZALEA

- A. *Amoena*. A charming little evergreen kind, producing an abundance of rich wine-colored flowers completely covering the plant with flowers. Foliage always attractive, perfectly hardy. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.
- A. *Hinodegira*. Another evergreen variety with double bright red flowers, free bloomer and taller growing than the *Amoena*. \$1.50 to \$3.00.

BOXUS • Box

The dark green, glossy foliage of the Box has gained for it thousands of admirers, and it well deserves the distinction. No other plant equals the *B. Suffruticosa* as a low edging plant. The pyramidal and tree-form styles are particularly adapted to formal work; also for hedges, growing more rapidly than *Suffruticosa*.

- B. *Bush forms*. Heavy branched plants. 6 to 8 in., \$35 per 100; 8 to 10 in., \$40 per 100; 10 to 12 in., \$50 per 100; 12 to 15 in., \$75 per 100.

- B. *Pyramids*. Conical specimens for producing immediate effects. To be had in tubs as well as growing in the open ground, making it possible to move plants at any time. 2½ ft., \$3 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4 each; specimen plants, \$5 to \$8.

- B. *Standards*. Perfect specimens of tree-form plants. Straight stems with round, well-developed heads. \$5 to \$8 each, depending on size.

- B. *Globes*. Round, ball-shaped specimens of dwarf stature. Just like standards, without stems. 1½ to 2 ft. \$2; larger specimens, up to \$5 each.

- B. *rotundifolia*. Distinct from all the others in having large, rounded dark green, glossy leaves. In natural form. 12 to 15 in., 75c each; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

- B. *rotundifolia aurea*. A golden form of the above, otherwise identical. 8 to 10 in., 50c each; 10 to 12 in., 75c each.

- B. *suffruticosa*. *Box Edging*. The dwarf, compact-growing variety which makes the best hedges. 4 to 5 in., first grade, \$7.50 per 100; second grade, \$6 per 100.

EUONYMUS • Evergreen

- E. *Japonicus*. *Japanese Evergreen Euonymus*. 5 to 6 ft. A glossy green-foliaged evergreen shrub, of attractive appearance, commonly used for specimen and group planting, and in the South as a hedge plant. Thrives best in positions shaded from strong sun in winter. Hardy along the seacoast as far north as, and including, New Jersey. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.



MAHONIA.

E. Japonicus aureus. *Golden-leaved Euonymus.* 5 to 6 ft. A bright golden variegated shrub like the one above. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

ILEX · Holly

- I. crenata.** *Japanese Holly.* 4 to 5 ft. Small-leaved, bright green evergreen, of great ornamental value, it is growing in popularity. An excellent evergreen hedge of dwarf proportions. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; larger sizes, to \$2 each.
- I. opaca.** *American Holly.* A handsome, broad-leaved tree, hardy from New England to Florida. The scarlet berries bring back Christmas memories that commend this beautiful tree. Of easy culture. 3 to 4 ft., \$4 each.
- I. aquifolium.** *English Holly.* A small tree or shrub of pyramid outline. Fruit scarlet, glossy. A beautiful object; needs protection from January to April in the North. 3 to 4 ft., \$4 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$5 each.

MAHONIA · Grape

- M. aquifolium (Berberis).** *Oregon Grape.* 4 to 5 ft. Bright glossy green, holly-like leaves that persist during the winter. In the autumn they turn to rich red and bronze shades. Attractive yellow flowers are borne in April. Set in deep, rich soil that is shaded. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each; larger sizes, \$1.50 to \$3 each.
- M. Japonica.** *Japanese Holly-leaved Barberry.* 3 to 4 ft. Better than the preceding because the glossy, green foliage, with the pointed edges to the leaf, like the Holly, remains the same dark green color summer and winter. The bright yellow racemes of flowers are followed by ornamental clusters of porcelain-blue berries. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each; larger sizes, \$1.50 each.

RHODODENDRON

The Rhododendron, when properly used, gives effects which cannot be secured by any other class of plants. Is there a shaded corner about the place, or is the north side of the house occupied? Such a position would be ideal for the Rhodo-

dendron, but the bed must be prepared with care. Woodland and natural plantings may frequently be improved by these glorious plants. Good plants and intelligent preparation of the bed will insure good results. Spend a little time on it, and your extra care will be paid for. It is permanent results you are seeking.

Making a Rhododendron Bed. In making a Rhododendron bed, dig out the soil to a depth of about 4 ft. and fill in the bottom with about 2 ft. of broken stone or similar material. Finish with good top soil; leaf-mould is better if it can be procured. Should the soil be heavy, add a proportion of sand to lighten it. Good drainage is essential. Provide a mulch by covering the top of the ground with a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure. Such a bed will be cool and moist all the time, reproducing the conditions under which the plants thrive so wonderfully with only the care Dame Nature gives them. Do not make the common mistake of digging the soil in an established bed, as the Rhododendron is a surface-rooting plant and suffers from this disturbance.

CHOICE HARDY HYBRIDS

Named Varieties in Red, Crimson, White, Pink and Purple.

2 to 2½ ft., \$3 each; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3 to \$5 each. Larger specimens, \$3.50 to \$5 each.

NATIVE RHODODENDRONS

Native varieties grow larger than the Hybrid sorts, perhaps not as free-blooming; their usual colors are pink, lavender, and white. We offer *Catawbiense* and *Maximum*. 3 to 4 ft., at \$2 to \$3 each; specimen plants, \$5 each. Car-load lots, price on application.

YUCCA · Adam's Needle

Y. filamentosa. *Adam's Needle.* Unique and desirable in most plantings. It is also indispensable for the rockery. 4-yr. roots, 50c each; extra size, 75c each.



RHODODENDRON.



Foundation planted with assorted small evergreens by us, photographed immediately after planting.

Coniferous Evergreens

Figures following variety name indicate the height of the tree when at from 35 to 50 years of age.

When it comes to planting about the home, some wonderfully fine effects can be made by using the different varieties of Evergreens. There are kinds that reach 75 feet in height with pointed tops, like Douglass Spruce, or the Firs, Hemlock, and the Pines. Most of these trees are very dark green. Large spaces are required for these trees. In small lawns medium-sized Evergreens are needed. White Spruce, Blue Spruce, Retinospora, Junipers and the Arbor Vitae are adapted to such planting. In smaller lawns, as well as larger ones, there are opportunities for lining walks, and making borders and beds of Evergreens. No other kind of planting is more attractive to you, who live in the home, than a low hedge of Evergreens surrounding your lawn. It gives your home a cheerful appearance in winter, as well as in summer.

A bed of Evergreens is a wonderfully attractive thing. In it you can plant the golden Arbor Vitae, Retinosporas, Junipers, the bluish-tinged Spruces, Firs, and Cedars, and the dark and light-green Spruces, Pines, Firs, and Hemlocks, all contrasting splendidly with each other and with their surroundings. All the year round such a bed will attract attention. If you have an unsightly bank, cover it with dwarf or trailing Junipers.

FOUNDATION PLANTING. Nooks and corners about the foundations and in front of the porch planted with Evergreens produce a cheerful approach in winter when all vegetation is asleep. We suggest the Retinosporas, Arbor Vitae, Junipers and Taxus for this purpose, and will be well pleased to suggest suitable varieties for the foundation of your home or any part of your grounds.

Our Evergreens are carefully dug with a ball of soil and baled in burlap (see cuts on page 22). This is done so that the roots are not disturbed. To obtain the best result, the roots of an Evergreen should never be exposed to the sun or wind. In planting Evergreens, firm the ground thoroughly when setting the plant, which should be put about two inches deeper than it grew in the nursery. Water very thoroughly after they are planted. They should also be watered at intervals during the summer until well established in their permanent quarters. All Evergreens baled and burlaped at prices quoted.

All Evergreens thrive best in rich soil. Use bone meal or well-rotted manure if soil is poor, but never use fresh manure.

All our Evergreens are carefully dug with ball of earth, and burlaped, assuring safe transplanting, at prices quoted.

ABIES • Fir

There are many kinds of Fir, among them the popular Christmas tree.

A. Nordmanniana. *Nordmann Fir.* 35 to 40 ft. One of the very best dark green evergreens. Foliage rich in color, summer and winter. Becomes a tall specimen, but not wide-spreading. Good for grouping with the Blue Spruce. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4 each; specimens, \$5 and up.

A. concolor. *Colorado Fir.* 30 to 40 ft. Beautiful, soft, silvery foliage, similar to the Blue Spruce. Splendid for lawn use and very hardy. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4 each; 3½ to 5 ft., \$5 to \$7.50 each.

CRYPTOMERIA

C. Japonica. A Japanese evergreen. Of pyramidal form, foliage of a light green, set closely along the branches. Hardy here, and a variety that should be more widely planted. 6 ft., \$5.

JUNIPERUS • Juniper

The great American Cedar. The best in many ways of all the evergreens. They are "as hardy as rocks," thrifty, and easily adapted to general needs. The great variety of colors and character of growth make them most excellent for bedding.

J. communis aurea. *Douglas Golden Juniper.* 4 to 5 ft. A low, spreading Juniper, beautiful, especially in early summer, when the rich, golden foliage is very prominent. 12 to 15 in., \$2 each.

J. excelsa stricta. *Stricta Juniper.* 6 to 8 ft. Close, compact, conical form, with bright steel-blue foliage. An uncommon form of great beauty. 12 to 18 in., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; larger sizes, \$2 to \$2.50 each.

J. Sabina. *Savin Juniper.* 4 to 5 ft. Splendid where a dwarf plant is wanted in beds, groups, or in rock-gardens. Nothing can equal the dark rich green of this Juniper. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; larger plants, \$2 to \$2.50 each.

J. Virginiana elegantissima. *Golden-tipped Cedar.* 15 to 20 ft.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA.

Tall and slender in habit. Green foliage, beautifully golden tipped, presents a striking combination in itself, as well as in contrast with other evergreens. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3 each; larger plants, \$5 each.

J. tamariscifolia. *Tamarix-leaved Juniper.* Close-trailing variety of great value in planting banks, rock-gardens or covering ground. 8 to 10 in. high, 12-in. spread, \$1.50 to \$2 each.



ASSORTED EVERGREENS.
Properly dug with ball of earth and baled.

J. Virginiana glauca. *Blue Virginia Cedar.* 15 to 20 ft. Delightful silvery blue foliage. A tall and somewhat slender habit, developing into a pleasing specimen. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 each; larger plants, 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; 5 to 8 ft., \$5 to \$7.50 each.

J. Virginiana Schottii. *Schott's Juniper.* 15 to 20 ft. A narrow growing form of rich green color and compact foliage. Fine for using with the lighter-colored ones. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; larger plants, \$5 each.

J. Hibernica. *Irish Juniper.* 6 to 8 ft. Columnar and compact in habit, making it very useful in formal gardening and wherever a break in rounded lines is wanted. Foliage bluish green. Likes a cool climate. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; larger specimens, \$2 up to \$3 each.

J. Fitzeriana. *Pfitzer's Juniper.* A wide, plump and graceful evergreen, of healthy, blue-green foliage, fine for foundation and porch plantings, and nothing more beautiful for covering banks and terraces, or on the margins of taller plantings of evergreens. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; specimens, \$4 to \$6 each.

J. Canadensis. *Spreading Canadian Juniper.* A spreading bushy form, foliage pale green, with silvery tint. Valuable for rock and hillside work. 12 to 15 in. spread, \$1 each; 18 to 24 in. spread, \$2 each; specimens, \$5 to \$15 each.

J. Virginiana. *Red or Virginian Cedar.* A native tree of conical form, densely branched, and thickly foliated in deep rich green, bark on trunk and branches reddish brown; largely used on rock and semi-wild plantings. 3 to 3½ ft., \$2.50; 4 to 4½ ft., \$3.50; larger specimens, \$5 to \$10.

J. Japonica Aurea. A handsome spreading variety of a beautiful golden appearance, holding its color the entire year; useful for planting with Juniperum Pfitzeriana for fine color effect. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; specimens, \$3.50 to \$5 each.



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE.

PICEA • Spruce

Tall-growing evergreens of beautiful form, and very necessary in securing many effective landscape results.

P. excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* 40 to 50 ft. The fastest growing Spruce. It is much used for hedges, as also for single specimens. Often planted as a windbreak or screen. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3 each; 4 to 8 ft., \$4 to \$6 each. Special prices on large quantities.

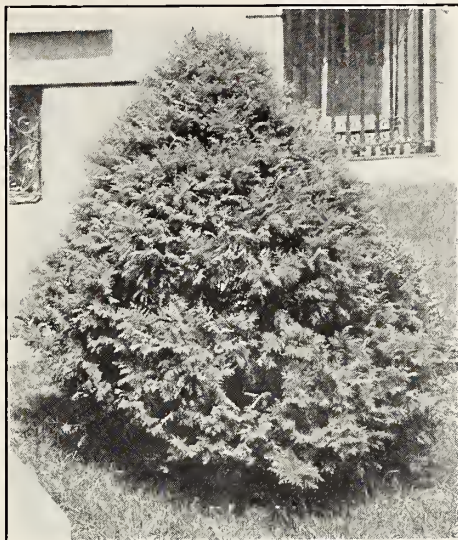
P. pungens. *Colorado Blue Spruce.* 30 to 40 ft. Silvery blue sheen, of vigorous growth and elegant habit with broad branches. Hardy in any exposure. Not so highly colored as Koster's Blue Spruce. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2 each; 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft. specimens, \$3.50 to \$4 each.

P. pungens Kosteriana. *Koster's Blue Spruce.* 30 to 40 ft. The best Blue Spruce obtainable, and looked upon as the very choicest evergreen grown. Our are grafted to insure the richest color. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50 each. Specimens, 3½ to 4 ft., \$5 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$10 to \$15 each.

P. orientalis. *Oriental Spruce.* 40 to 50 ft. An aristocrat. Erect-growing, fine form, with smaller and glossier foliage than the Norway Spruce. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.25; 3½ to 4 ft., \$3.50 to \$5 each.

P. Engelmanni. *Engelman's Spruce.* Closely resembles *P. Pungens*. Form pyramidal, and its growth compact; foliage, bluish, but softer than that of *P. Pungens*. Very desirable for ornamental planting. Fine when small for vases and boxes in winter. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each.

P. alba. *White Spruce.* One of the shapeliest of species in cultivation. Foliage silvery blue, growth compact and pyramidal. A native tree of great merit. Useful for mixed plantings or



RETINOSPORA.

as specimens. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; larger sizes, \$3 to \$5 each.

P. Douglassi. *Douglass Spruce.* Hardy as a stone, whether it be subjected to low temperature or high cold winds. Its feathery branches are almost as graceful as those of the Hemlock. Always, winter and summer, a good live green. 18 to 24 in., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$5 each.

P. Concolor. *Concolor Spruce.* A beautiful evergreen, with a bluish green color. Fine as a specimen or planted in groups with other kinds. 18 to 24 in., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$5 to \$8 each.

PINUS • Pine

There is more beauty in the Pines than in any other evergreen. They have great, long needles which are the distinguishing feature to the uninitiated.

P. Strobus. *White Pine.* One of the most stately, beautiful and valuable of our native evergreens. Tall and straight, with slender glaucous foliage somewhat tufted at the ends of the branches, an extremely graceful tree. Fine for planting along boundary of woodland, growing into money as well as adding to the woodland's beauty. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1; 3 to 3½ ft., \$2; 5 to 6 ft. specimens, \$5 to \$6 each.

P. Austriaca. *Austrian Pine.* 40 to 50 ft. Very boisterous in character. Has long, dark green needles that are very stiff. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$4 each; specimens, 5 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$7 each.

P. Mughus. *Dwarf Mountain Pine.* 6 to 8 ft., in time. It makes a very compact, globular tree of pleasing form. Highly desirable. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft. spread, \$2.50; 2½ to 3 ft. spread, \$3.50 each.

P. sylvestris. *Scotch Pine.* 30 to 35 ft. Is much planted because of its silvery colored leaves and hardy robust growth. 3 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$7 each.

P. excelsa. *Himalayan Pine.* Needles long, silvery blue, and plummy in effect. These Pines grow naturally into symmetrical specimens. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$4 to \$5 each.



DOUGLASS SPRUCE.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

RETINISPORA · Japanese Cedar

We have a grand collection of Cedars, suitable either for single-specimen planting, groups, or for bedding. All lend themselves to shearing.

- R. obtusa.** *Hinoki Cypress.* 20 to 25 ft. Rich, bright green leaves of great beauty, arranged in a somewhat crested form. Very hardy and a most desirable kind. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.
- R. obtusa compacta.** *Compact Japanese Cypress.* 5 to 6 ft. Similar to the former, except that it is dwarf. Grows naturally into a slightly elongated sphere, filling out and becoming full and compact. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.
- R. pisifera.** *Sawara Cypress.* 30 to 35 ft. Tall and pyramidal in habit. A splendid rich green color. One of the hardiest in this class. Great favorite. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1 each; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$3 to \$5 each.
- R. pisifera aurea.** *Golden Sawara Cypress.* 30 to 35 ft. A golden leaved form of above, which is very rich and ornamental. It makes a charming specimen. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1 each; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 5 ft., \$3 to \$4 each.
- R. plumosus var. argentea.** *Silver-tipped Japan Cypress.* The ends of all the branches are silver tipped. Very odd and beautiful, useful when small for filling vases and window boxes in winter. 6 to 18 in., 50c to \$1 each; specimens, \$4 to \$5 each.
- R. filifera. var. Aurea.** *Golden Thread-branched Japan Cypress.* The same shape and style of growth as *R. filifera*, but of a beautiful golden color; fine for contrast plantings. Valuable. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$3 each.
- R. plumosa.** *Plumed Japanese Cedar.* 25 to 30 ft. Soft, plummy foliage of a rich green shade. Always needed in selections. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1 each; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50 each; larger sizes, from \$3 to \$8 and \$10 each.

- R. filifera.** *Thread-branched Japan Cypress.* A tree of very elegant appearance with bright green foliage. It is pyramidal in outline, and particularly graceful on account of the ends of its shoots drooping in long filaments. Very distinct. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$3.50 each.
- R. plumosa aurea.** *Golden-plumed Cedar.* 25 to 30 ft. Foliage similar to the one above, but golden yellow in color. The most popular *Retinispora*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1 each; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2.50; immense stock of larger sizes, from \$4 to \$12.
- R. squarrosa.** *Blue Japanese Cedar.* 20 to 25 ft. Always greatly admired because of the rich, bright, steel-blue foliage. A thrifty, compact grower. It becomes large, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all *Retinisporas*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1 each; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50; splendid specimens, \$4 to \$12 each.
- R. squarrosa. var. sulphurea.** A variety similar to *R. squarrosa*. It is a slower grower and of more dwarf habit. The color is of a lighter shade of blue. Fine for a low hedge; can be kept in any desired shape by shearing. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.50; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50 to \$3 each.

SCIADOPITYS · Japanese Umbrella Pine

- S. verticillata.** *Japanese Umbrella Pine.* 25 to 30 ft. An unusual, ornamental evergreen, which attracts attention wherever seen. The heavy, green needles, arranged in whorls, give it a peculiar appearance. Conical in form. Perfectly hardy. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$4 each; larger plants, \$5; specimens, \$8 each.



ARBORVITAE (see page 25).

TAXUS · Yew

The Yews would always be favorites, even without any Old World associations. They prefer a little shade. There are many varieties, among which we recommend the following:

- T. cuspidata.** *Japanese Yew.* 8 to 10 ft. The rich dark green foliage is typical of this family. It makes really a bushy shrub. The hardiest of all Yews. Rather rare. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each.
- T. baccata.** *English Yew.* 30 to 40 ft. Of compact pyramidal growth. Dark green foliage. Equally desirable as a hedge plant or as a specimen evergreen. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50; larger plants \$3 to \$5 each.

THUYA · Arborvitæ

The Arborvitæ has always been a great favorite and it is deserving of all the praise given it. They are quick growers, transplant easily, and will thrive in a great variety of soils. They are indispensable in a representative evergreen group or as hedge plants.

- T. occidentalis.** *American Arborvitæ.* 18 to 20 ft. The tall, columnar growth makes this a particularly good hedge plant. It is also a very good one for screens as well as for single-specimen purposes. Very hardy and thrives in poor soil as well as in good loam. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1; larger plants, \$2 to \$5 each.
- T. Sibirica.** *Siberian Arborvitæ.* 6 to 9 ft. Very satisfactory dwarf evergreen specimen, semi-pyramidal in habit. The foliage remains a rich, dark green all the year. Exceedingly hardy. One of the most useful. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each.
- T. occidentalis aurea.** *Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ.* 15 to 20 ft. Bright yellow overlies the green foliage. Tall and columnar in habit and valuable in grouping with the green kinds. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3 each.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Arborvitæ.* 18 to 20 ft. A close duplicate of the common American, differing but slightly in foliage and in character of growth. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$3 to \$5 each.

T. globosa. *Globe Arborvitæ.* 4 to 6 ft. A perfect little globe. Very desirable for bedding and formal use. Good for either side of path at special points. Light green foliage. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1; larger plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

T. Hoveyi. *Hovey's Arborvitæ.* 4 to 6 ft. Similar in habit but somewhat stronger in growth than the former, and has darker green foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; larger plants, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

T. (Biota) orientalis. *Chinese Arborvitæ.* 12 to 18 ft. Slender, upright in growth with bright green foliage. The flat growth on twigs is arranged mostly vertically. Especially good in the South. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 4 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$6 each.

T. (Biota) orientalis elegantissima. *Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ.* 8 to 10 ft. A delightful golden form. The growth, when young, is bright yellow, changing to bronze in autumn. Upright habit. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

T. (Biota) orientalis nana area. *Dwarf Golden Arborvitæ.* 3 to 4 ft. A very compact-growing specimen, especially desirable for bedding purposes. The rich, golden color is greatly admired. 12 to 15 in., \$1.25 each.

TSUGA · Hemlock Spruce

- T. Canadensis.** *Hemlock Spruce.* 50 to 60 ft. One of the best and most graceful evergreens. For specimen planting or use in evergreen groups, it is unsurpassed, and also for natural plantings. It is one of the few evergreens which thrive in partial shade. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 4½ ft. specimens, \$4; 5 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$6 each.

Six trees of the same variety supplied at five times the price of one, where quantity rates are not quoted. If smaller evergreens than those listed here are required, we will quote prices on application.

The Way to Plant a Tree

A piece of burlap or canvas should be spread over the grass, so that the dirt from the holes may be thrown upon it. The holes must be made so large that the roots may be spread out naturally without cramping. Dig the holes larger in circumference at the bottom than at the top to prevent water laying at the roots. Good fertile top soil must be used about the roots; if the tree is to be planted in poor ground, good soil should be provided for it. Plant a tree just as deeply as it stood in the nursery row. Cut off all broken or bruised roots and be sure to press earth firmly about the roots. A tamping stick may be used to do this. With small trees the dirt will settle firmly, if the plant is gently lifted up and down, when the hole is half-filled, so that the dirt will work its way down between the roots, just before filling in all the dirt, press it firmly. Be sure that the dirt is well compacted, excepting three or four inches at the top of the hole, which should be loosened by occasional cultivation.

If buds have begun to swell at time of planting, or if the ground is dry, watering when the hole has been three-quarters filled, will not only moisten the roots, but help settle the soil firmly about them. An occasional watering should there be dry weather will be a great help in getting the tree established. Trim off all broken or bruised branches, also two-thirds of the previous year's growth, because the roots in their disturbed condition cannot at the outset nourish as large a top growth as before they were disturbed by moving. A mulch of stable manure or grass clipping should be applied after planting.

ROSES FOR THE GARDEN

The name of the Rose is an inspiration to garden-lovers. These flowers are justly included in the showiest and best plans for decorating the home-grounds. No garden is complete without them, no arrangements satisfactory that neglect them; in fact, they are indispensable. Fortunately, it is possible to select from the numerous species and garden forms varieties that are adapted to almost every requirement.

During the past few years, a large number of new varieties of Roses have been introduced and sold, which have no practical value in our climate. For this reason, we take great care to include in our list only such varieties as are worthy of general cultivation, and are hardy. We have necessarily confined our descriptions to the leading varieties.

When to Plant. We recommend spring planting, as our winters are too severe for planting in the fall. Dormant plants should be set early. Our potted plants can be set as soon as danger of frost is past, and up to July 1st.

Location. Roses require a good warm location, where they will get sufficient sunshine.

Soil. They will grow in any rich soil. A liberal supply of fertilizer, with good cultivation, will improve both flower and fragrance.

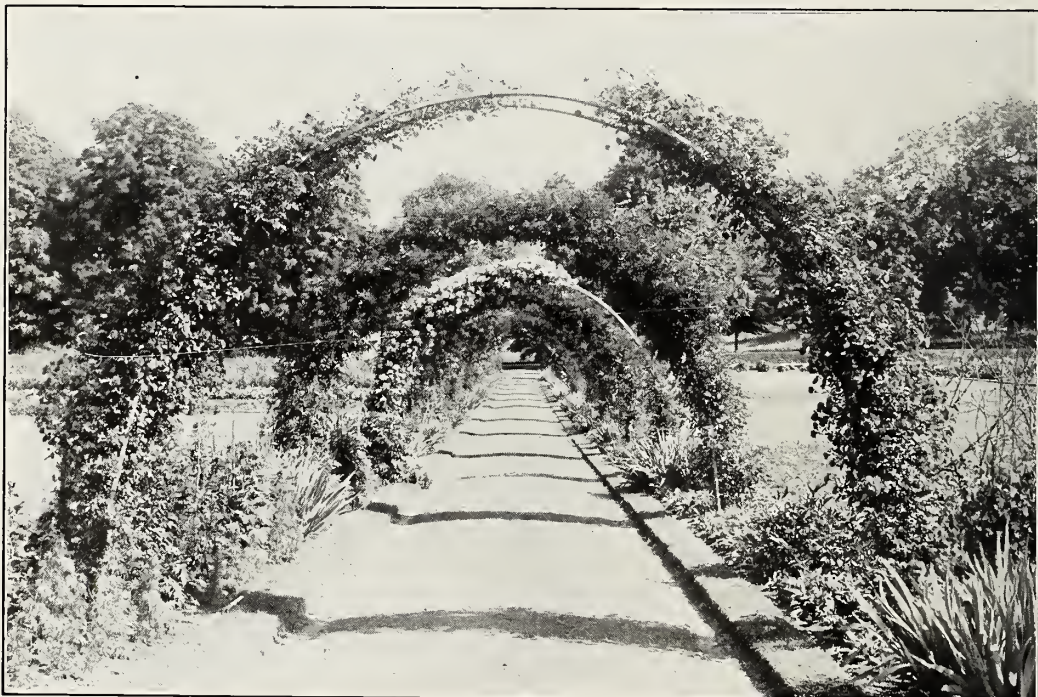
HYBRID TEA ROSES

Many of the Hybrid Tea Roses will survive our average winter, unprotected, but it is always best to give them some protection. Bank the plants



AMERICAN BEAUTY.

up 10 to 12 inches high with soil in the fall before winter sets in, after which cover the ground with manure.



The following lists represent careful selections from the enormous variety of everblooming Roses. Due consideration has been given to their vigor and hardiness. The range of color is quite complete. This selection should form the foundation for the average Rose-garden.

All strong 2-year-old plants from pots, 60c each, \$6 per doz., except where noted. Strong 1-year-old plants from pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., except where otherwise noted.

American Beauty. The largest, sweetest of all Roses, and needs no introduction. Color rich crimson.

Archduke Charles. Open red, changing to silvery pink.

Caroline Testout. Satiny pink, very large flowers. Excellent habit.

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron-yellow, stained with deep crimson, changing to a deep coppery saffron-yellow as the flowers develop; delightfully fragrant, and very free-flowering.

Gruss an Teplitz. Medium size, intense scarlet-crimson. Strong grower and persistent bloomer. Very sweetly scented.

General McArthur. As an all-round garden rose, there is no variety of its color, a rich crimson scarlet, which will give equal satisfaction; a clean, healthy, vigorous grower, producing its sweetly scented flowers, of good form, in great profusion, even under the most unfavorable weather conditions.

Hoosier Beauty. A splendid rose, dark red in color, making it a fine bedder; it is very hardy. If you have place for only one rose bush, plant this one. 70c each.

Helen Gould. Rosy crimson, large, fine bedder. Constant bloomer.

Hermosa. Medium size, cup-shaped. Pale pink, constant bloomer. 40c each; 1-yr., 20c each.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Although introduced only a few years ago, this beautiful Rose has quickly found its place among our best. The flowers are of large size and of perfect form, of a deep imperial pink, highly perfumed.

Killarney Queen. This Rose is considered an improvement over Killarney, deeper color, producing stronger stems; otherwise identical with Killarney.



HOOSIER BEAUTY.

Killarney, White. The same habit as Killarney, except color, which is white.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This splendid Rose should be in every collection. In color it is a soft pearly white, tinted with enough lemon in the center to relieve the white; a strong, free, healthy grower; very fragrant.

Los Angelus. It is by all odds one of the finest roses ever introduced. The growth is very vigorous, and produces a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with gold at the base of the petals. In richness of fragrance it equals in intensity the finest Marechal Neil rose. The buds are long and pointed and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions, while the beauty of form and ever increasing wealth of color is maintained until the last petal drops. \$2 each.

Lady Hillingdon. A recent introduction of a beautiful coppery shade of apricot-yellow, beautiful in the bud; strong, vigorous grower, very free-flowering. 75c each.

Lady Pirrie. Deep copper reddish-salmon; inside of petals apricot-yellow, flushed fawn and copper, an ideal variety admired by every one.

Lady Ashtown. One of the freest-flowering varieties in the collection, and produces perfect blooms under all weather conditions. The flowers are large, double, with high-pointed center, and are produced on long stems; splendid for cutting; in color a soft rose, shading to yellow at the base of the petals.

Laurent Carle. Produces its large, deliciously scented brilliant carmine flowers throughout the season. Nearly as good in hot, dry weather under more favorable weather conditions. A vigorous grower and exceptionally hardy.

Lyon Rose. The long buds are tipped coral-red and chrome-yellow at the base. The flowers when expanded are large and full with broad petals of superb color.

Mme. Jules Grolez. Large, handsome buds; silvery pink.

My Maryland. Very fine bloomer, flowers large and double, color bright salmon-pink. Very fragrant and good bloomer. Should be in every collection.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. Bright rosy pink. A strong, healthy grower and very productive. Very large and double. Blooms in great profusion.



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.



JONKEER J. L. MOCK (see page 27).

Pharisaer. Exceptionally free flowering, producing long buds, which open into large, double flowers of a rosy white, shading to a pretty soft salmon. A fine garden rose that never disappoints in quality or in quantity. One of best.

Prince de Bulgarie. Large full double flowers of splendid form, of a silvery flesh color, deepening to the center, and delicately shaded with salmon-rose, a color combination that pleases every one, and a good reliable bedder.

Radiance. An ideal bedding variety of remarkably free-flowering habit, of a brilliant carmine-pink, with yellow shading at the base of the petals; extra large. One of the best garden Roses, and should be in every collection.

William R. Smith. A cross between Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and Maman Cochet; one of our best bedding Roses; flowers large, of elegant form; creamy white with rose shadings.

Wellesley. A most magnificent garden rose, of a beautiful shade of pink; vigorous, healthy grower; remarkably free-flowering, with fine keeping qualities; most valuable rose for gardens, as it is particularly adapted for outdoor culture. Blooms on long stiff stems.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A remarkably floriferous variety of strong, vigorous, but compact growth, the flowers of which are of splendid form, full double; are equally attractive when full blown and in bud state. Color a distinct Indian yellow, shaded lighter toward the edges.

Mme. Franciska Kruger. Coppery yellow, shaded with peach. Large and double. Splendid bloomer.

Maman Cochet. Pink. A valuable pink bedding Rose. Large flowers on long, straight stems; long, pointed buds. Blooms in great profusion.

Marquise de Sinety. Everyone who has seen this beautiful Rose is enthusiastic over it. The buds are of a rich yellow-ochre, suffused with carmine. The expanded flower, which is of good size, is of rich golden yellow or roman ochre. Delightfully fragrant. 75c each.

Mme. Ed. Rostrand. This beautiful rose is one of our favorites. A pleasing, soft, delicate flesh shaded with salmon, and reddish orange-yellow center. 75c each.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Carmine rose, with salmon shadings; long, pointed buds, and double flowers; a strong grower, and very free flowering.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. The Daily Mail Rose. Strong, vigorous grower of spreading, branching habit. Buds coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet, passing to shrimp-red. The buds are long, slender and pointed, the color is like sunshine on copper-red metal.

Ophelia. This Rose is classed by itself and admired by everyone. Its flowers are held erect on long, stiff stems, of perfect form, large size, and of a most pleasing, delicate shade of salmon-yellow, shaded with rose. Very floriferous.

Richmond. A well-known crimson-scarlet. Not very double, but beautiful in bud, fragrant and always in bloom.

Red Radiance. Large full double red rose. One of the best late introductions. Should be in every collection. 75c each.

Sunburst. A superb Rose, of good, vigorous habit. flowers large, buds long, cup-shaped. Color a rich yellow with orange-yellow center.

Willowmere. This splendid introduction is of a coral-red color, suffused with carmine in the bud state and opens to a large, full, handsome flower of a rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow in the center. 75c each.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

June's display of Roses would be sadly marred by the absence of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses. 2-yr. pot-grown plants, ea. 60c, doz. \$6; 1-yr. pot-grown, ea. 25c, doz. \$2.50.

Anna de Diesbach. Bright carmine-pink.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow.

J. D. Clark. This beautiful rose is of very strong branching habit, with large beautiful foliage; perfectly hardy; flowers of immense size.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Deep rosy pink, shading flesh.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink.

Paul Neyron. Dark rose; one of the largest.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red.



RADIANCE.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Desirable for covering trellises, walls, or porches, as they succeed under any circumstances. Perfectly hardy, blooming in clusters most profusely.

Two-year pot-grown plants, 60c each, \$6.00 per doz.; 1-year pot-grown plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Climbing American Beauty. A new climbing form of the famous pink Rose, so long the American favorite for cutting, is as lovely and fragrant and deeply pink as the bush form. The hardy climber blood with which it is crossed gives it a healthy, perfect foliage and strong climbing habit of growth; abundant climbing habit of growth; abundant bloom being in prime before the June show of the bush type.

Christine Wright. A most exquisite rose, of strong climbing habit, with large, heavy, dark green foliage, which is immune from disease. The flowers are double, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter, borne singly and in clusters, of perfect form, beautiful in the bud, and in the fully expanded flower; in color a most refreshing bright wild-rose pink.

Tausendschon. A rapid-growing, almost thornless climber, showing the blood of Rambler, Polyantha and Tea parentage. Its innumerable flower clusters make a pretty show through June and July; at first, the soft pink of Clothilde Soupert, and later deepening to a bright carmine-rose.

Crimson Rambler. The famous crimson-clustered climber. Makes shoots 8 to 10 ft. long in a season. Flowers are produced, from ground to tip, in large pyramidal clusters of thirty to forty.

Evergreen Gem. Flowers buff, changing to a creamy-white, very double, foliage dense, of a rich bronzy-green.

Goldfinch. The ideal yellow Rambler. Flowers are large, semi-double, in full clusters; buds show a rich, lemon-yellow, the opened flowers a trifle lighter.

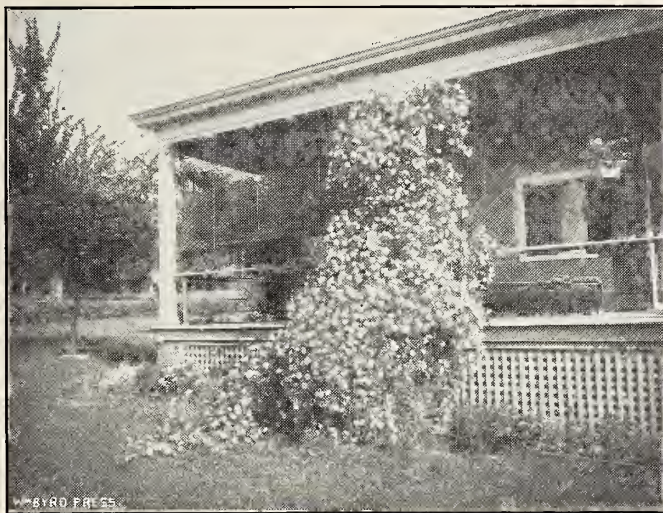
Gardenia. Buds bright yellow, opening double flowers of a cream color, in-curving towards evening, to the shape and color of a Gardenia, hence its name.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the grandest Roses yet produced. The double, clear, shell-pink Roses come in clusters in great profusion.

DWARF HYBRID MONTHLY BABY RAMBLER ROSES

This type has been in existence only a few years. They are such splendid, hardy, showy, compact bedders, they keep their color so well, and continue in full bloom through such a remarkably long season, there is no end to the uses to which they may be put.

Two-year pot-grown plants, 60c each, \$6 per doz.; 1-year pot-grown plants, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.



DOROTHY PERKINS CLIMBING ROSES.

Baby Rambler. The original dwarf form of the Crimson Rambler. The wonderful persistency of its bloom makes it one of the choicest plants in cultivation for summer bedding; and as an edging to borders of Shrubs, Roses, or Perennials, it has no equal.

Baby Tausendschon. Dwarf and bushy growth; flowers large and semi-double, in pretty clusters; a prevailing flesh-pink color, the flower an exact counterpart of the beautiful climbing Rose, Tausendschon.

Gentlemen: I received privets and shrubs in first-class condition and am well satisfied that they will be O. K.—JACOB HERBERT, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.



GRUSS AN TEPLITZ ROSES.



HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

On the home-grounds vines fill a distinct need. The pergola, the trellis, the fence, unsightly dead tree trunks or banks need covering. Wherever they can run or climb, vines will transform the place and beautify the surroundings to a degree greatly in excess of their cost.

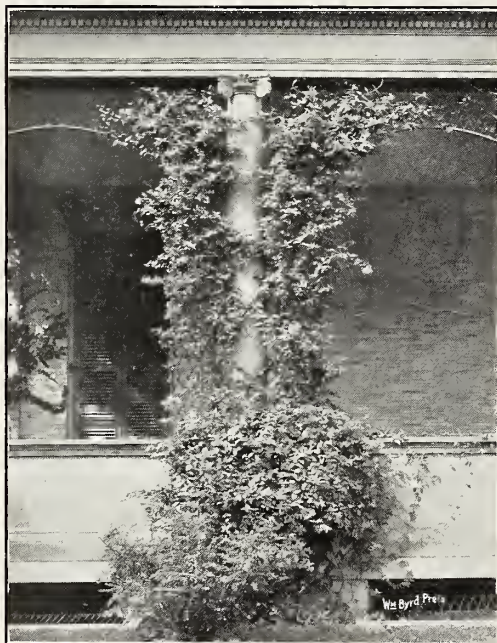
Those in this list can be recommended without hesitation or explanation. They are all good, no uncertain ones included.

Potted Plants. For some years we have been growing many of our vines in pots, and those who have secured them in this form have been greatly pleased.

The roots are not disturbed on being planted out, so that quick returns from a vine are always assured. They can be planted at any time.

The Best Climbing Vines. For walls, arches, and other surfaces the most satisfactory are the *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, *Euonymus*, Trumpet Vines, English Ivies.

Rapid-Growing Vines. To shut out objectionable views or produce shade the following are desirable: *Dolichos*, or Kudzu, Honeysuckles, and *Virginia Creeper*.



HONEYSUCKLE.

AMPELOPSIS • Ivy

A. Veitchii. *Japanese Ivy.* Self-climber. Very well known and best of all deciduous vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. The rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired. Pot-grown, 50c each; small plants, 25c each.

A. Virginiana (quinquefolia). *Virginia Creeper.* "Five-fingered" leaves. Clings to trees, walls and sandy banks. Very graceful and most desirable for natural effects. Hardy and a fast grower. Pot-grown, 50c each; small plants, 25c each.

ARISTOLOCHIA • Dutchman's Pipe

A. Siph. *Dutchman's Pipe.* Dark, broad, rich green leaves. The flowers are shaped much like a pipe. One of the best screening vines. Thrives in heavy soil and smoky localities. Pot-grown, 50c each; large plants, \$1 each.

BIGNONIA • Trumpet Vine

A glorious display of red and orange trumpet-shaped flowers may be expected from this vine. The best vine for covering old stumps or walls. Strong pot-grown plants, 50c each.

B. grandiflora. *Chinese Trumpet Vine.* The large orange-colored flowers of this vine are sometimes 4 inches across. Self-climber, and not so rampant of growth as the next one mentioned. Pot-grown plants, 50c each.

B. radicans. *Common Scarlet Trumpet Vine.* It is not uncommon to see humming-birds visiting its flowers. Pot-grown, 50c each.

CELASTRUS • Bittersweet

C. scandens. *American Bittersweet.* The scarlet fruit pods are very handsome and showy. Good for covering banks and slopes, when creating natural effects. Pot-grown, 50c each.

CLEMATIS

The Clematis is without doubt the most popular vine grown. There is great range in size and color of the flowers, and there are some very unique forms. When purchased, cut the vines off close to the ground and let them start over anew and there will be little or no trouble from Clematis stem rot.

C. coccinea. A herbaceous plant bearing scarlet, bell-shaped blossoms. It has very attractive foliage. Pot-grown, 50c each.

C. paniculata. *White, Sweet-scented Clematis.* A very popular summer-flowering vine. The small, white starry blossoms are borne in profusion in July and August, followed by feathery seed. Pot-grown, 50c each; second size, 25c each.

LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

The large-flowered Clematis are very popular. We are selling only potted plants, eliminating to a great degree the danger of failure, which has been a great drawback to growing successfully the field-grown plants. 2-yr. potted plants, 60c.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Beautiful double white.

Gypsy Queen. Dark, lustrous, velvety purple.

Henryi. Grand large single white.

Jackmani. Single purple, most commonly grown.

Madame Andre. Large, deep wine-red.

President. A rich violet-blue, with a light vein through the center of each petal.

DOLICHOS • Kudzu Vine

D. Japonicus (Pueraria). *Japanese Kudzu Vine.* The fastest growing vine when established, making 12 and 14 inches a day. The rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers are borne in racemes in August. Pot-grown, 50c each.

EUONYMUS

These are attractive evergreen vines, with small, neat foliage. The plant clings tightly to rough surfaces. These vines can be developed into bush form by a little pruning, and are highly valuable for edging evergreen beds for foliage contrasts.

E. radicans. The small, attractive foliage of this form is well adapted for growing on low walls, the vine clinging tightly. Pot-grown, 25c each.

E. radicans vegetus. *Evergreen Bittersweet.* So called because of its masses of red berries hanging to the vines in winter time. A most strikingly pretty decoration on walls or trees. This plant is destined to become exceedingly popular. It will not winter-kill like English ivy, in exposed places; it will thrive in any location. 50c, 75c, and \$1 each, according to size.

E. radicans variegatus. *Variegated-leaved Euonymus.* Unusually pretty foliage, variegated white and green. Pot-grown, 25c.

HEDERA • Ivy

H. Helix. *English Ivy.* Very attractive effects are possible with this glossy, green-leaved vine, with its foliage remaining summer and winter. It is suitable for a north wall or where it does not get the continual rays of the sun, or under trees where it is difficult to get the grass to grow. Pot-grown, 2-yr.-old plants, 25c each; larger plants, 50c each.



WISTARIA.

LONICERA • Honeysuckle Vine

The exquisite fragrance of the Honeysuckle flowers and the pleasing foliage make them great favorites, even though they are so common. They can be adapted to many purposes and positions which accounts largely for their popularity. The trellis, porch, fence, pergola, bank, and many other places can be made attractive with them. Our potted plants will quickly produce results.

L. Halliana. The common, rapid-growing Japanese Honeysuckle. Beautiful light green foliage, and many creamy white, fragrant blossoms all summer. Pot-grown, 25c to 50c each.

L. sempervirens. *Red Coral Honeysuckle.* Large fleshy leaves, and beautiful blossoms about 2 inches long. Red berries follow the flowers. Pot-grown, 50c each.

L. Sinensis. *Chinese Honeysuckle.* Foliage of a reddish green color. Flower buds red, white on the inside. Pot-grown, 25c to 50c each.

LYCIUM • Matrimony Vine

L. barbatum. *Matrimony Vine.* Produces grand display in the fall with its scarlet berries. Excellent for covering banks. Pot-grown, 50c.

WISTARIA

When well grown and producing a good crop of bloom, the Wistaria is a very beautiful vine. It is especially desirable for trellises, pergolas, and for covering old tree trunks.

W. frutescens. *American Wistaria.* Flowers later than the *W. Sinensis*, and the lilac-purple flowers come in dense racemes; dark green foliage. Pot-grown, 50c to \$1 each.

W. Sinensis. *Chinese Purple Wistaria.* What can be more beautiful than this lovely vine with its drooping racemes of fragrant, rich blue flowers? Pot-grown, 50c to \$1 each.

W. Sinensis alba. *Chinese White Wistaria.* Decidedly beautiful, white-flowering variety of the one above. Pot-grown, 50c to \$1 each.

HARDY PERENNIALS

In planting up your home grounds, you should not overlook the old-fashioned flowers that were extensively used in the old-time garden. When once planted they continue to bloom, and increase in beauty each succeeding year. You can use them planted in groups in front of your Shrubbery border, or you can line them along your walks, arranging them in a manner so that there will be something blooming all the time. If you have a large lawn, by all means have a flower garden laid out in beds and planted with these old-time favorites. You will enjoy them the entire summer. You will always be able to have flowers for your table in fine assortment. There is nothing finer that blooms than the gorgeous Peonies. Our three-acre plot, composed of more than fifty varieties, when in bloom is a sight worth going many miles to see. Visitors are always welcome, but in Peony time we surely offer a treat. The beautiful German and Japanese Iris are a good second in this class, followed by the Phlox with their bright colorings, which bloom at a time when other flowers are scarce. We can supply you with an assortment of Perennial flowers for a garden of any size. Our selection is the best it is possible to make. We have been collecting and propagating them for years that we might have a really complete list of choice kinds. The following is Barr's "Absolutely Genuine" list.

All perennials, unless otherwise noted, 15c each. Six of the same variety, 75c.

ACHILLEA. *Yarrow.* Achilleas are sturdy-growing plants. "The Pearl" is a first-class cut-flower, and *A. tomentosa* succeeds on rockeries where the ground is rather dry.

A. Ptarmica plena, "The Pearl." Double white tufts in great profusion all summer. 2 to 2½ ft.

A. tomentosa. Masses of yellow flowers. July. 6 inch.

ACONITUM. *Monkshood.* The fascinating, blue-flowered spikes of the Monkshood are well suited for a place in the hardy garden.

A. Napellus. *Blue Aconite.* Blue. August and September. 3 to 4 ft. 35c each.

AGROSTEMMA. A clump of these flowers adds a dash of brilliant color to the border that is not equaled by any other flower.

A. coronaria. *Rose Campion.* Velvety crimson. June and July. 1½ to 2 ft.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. Masses of canary yellow. April and May. 9 in. 20c each.

ANCHUSA Dropmorei. A new perennial of great worth. It has gentian-blue flowers, in long sprays, like the Larkspur. June and July. 3 to 4 ft., 25c each.

ANEMONE. *Windflower.* Flowers resembling a dainty, single rose. The Anemones are second to none for cutting. The Japanese varieties are especially valuable for this purpose, as they bloom late in the fall, when flowers are not plentiful. Plant in the spring for best results.

A. Japonica alba. Beautiful, single, pure white.

A. Japonica, Queen Charlotte. Semi-double, silvery pink.

A. Japonica rubra. Double red.

A. Japonica, Whirlwind. Semi-double, white. All bloom from September to November. 2 to 3 ft.

Any of the above, 20c each.

AQUILEGIA. *Columbine.* Too well known to need much description. The hardy garden is not complete without them. *A. vulgaris* is perhaps the freest growing sort.

A. vulgaris. *Common Columbine.* Various colors. April to June. 2 to 3 ft. 20c each.

ARABIS. *Rock Cress.* A fine rock-plant, covering the ground with flowers in early spring. An improved variety.

A. albida superba. White. April. ½ft.



Six plants of any one variety at five times the price of one.



ANEMONE.

ARTEMISIA lactiflora. A beautiful flowering Artemisia. Unlike the varieties offered above, which are grown for their foliage, this comparatively new introduction from China is a most effective flowering plant, with erect stems $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, clothed with elegantly cut dark green foliage and terminated by panicles of Hawthorn-scented creamy white Spirea-like light and graceful flowers. It is at its best from the latter part of August to the end of September, and is particularly valuable on this account; being unlike any other plant in bloom at that time. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. *Butterfly Plant.* 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Orange. July and August. Bright orange blossoms of great beauty and lasting quality. Spreading branches make it very effective. 25c.

ASTILBE Davidii. 5 to 6 ft. New, from China. Violet-rose. July and August. An attractive perennial, larger, but resembling the Spirea, forced at Easter. 35c each.

ASTER. *Michelmas Daisy.* The Michelmas Daisies are indispensable, because they bloom when the frosts have killed most of the other flowers. They are an American product, of which we are proud. Do not mistake these for the China Asters, which are grown from seed and which are not hardy. They are strong growers and bear a profusion of bloom.

A. amethystinus. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Clear blue. September and October.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. *New England Aster.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. Erect growth. Purple. September and October.

A. Novæ-Angliæ rosea. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. Rosy pink. September and October.

A. Novæ-Angliæ, "Edna Mercia." $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Deep rose. September and October.

A. Novi-Belgii, "Robert Parker." $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. Pale heliotrope. September and October.

Price of any of the above Asters, 20c each.

AGERATUM. Blue. An exceedingly beautiful perennial when in bloom, being at its best during August and September, when outdoors flowers are scarce. Fine for cut flowers, and will be sure to please. The flowers are a rich shade of blue; the plants grow about 2 ft. in height.

A. White. Similar in growth and habit to the Blue variety, with the exception that it is of taller growth; the flowers are white, and are fine for bouquets. The plants start to bloom about two weeks earlier than the Blue variety.

BAPTISIA australia. *False Indigo.* 2 to 3 ft. Blooms in May and June. Blue. The attractive blue pea-shaped flowers are borne in short spikes. Will stand partial shade. 20c each.

BELLIS. *English Daisy.* Excellent plants for edging beds of late spring and early summer-flowering plants.

B. perennis. *English Daisy.* 6 in. Various colors. April to July.

BOCCONIA. *Plume Poppy.* A unique plant, well adapted for shrubby beds or to plant where a bold group is wanted.

B. cordata. 6 to 8 ft. White. July. Flowers in loose plumes, followed by buff seeds.

BOLTONIA. *Starwort.* Resembles the Asters. Excellent for massing. 20c each.

B. glastifolia asteroides. 5 to 6 ft. White. August and September.

B. latisquama. 5 to 6 ft. Pink. August and September. 20c each.

CAMPANULA. *Bellflower.* A hardy garden is incomplete without a collection of these charming perennials. The tall ones are excellent for cut-flowers.

C. Medium calycanthema alba. *Cup-and-Saucer,* or *Canterbury Bell.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Biennial. White. June and July. 20c each.



CAMPANULA MEDIUM.

All perennials, unless otherwise noted, 15c each. Six of the same variety, 75c.

Hardy Perennials

B. F. BARR & CO., LANCASTER, PA.



DIANTHUS, MIXED SORTS.

- C. Medium calycanthema cœrulea.** 1½ to 2 ft. Blue. June and July. 20c each.
- C. Medium calycanthema rosea.** 1½ to 2 ft. Rose. June and July. 20c each.
- C. pyramidalis.** *Chimney Bellflower.* 4 to 5 ft. Blue. August and September. 20c each.
- CENTAUREA.** *Perennial Cornflower.* A garden would be incomplete without a group of this attractive perennial. Good foliage; large flowers.
- C. macrocephala.** 2 ft. Large yellow, globular heads. July. 20c each.
- C. montana.** *Perennial Cornflower.* 1½ to 2 ft. Blue. June to September. 20c each.
- CHELONE.** *Turtlehead.* Valuable late flowering plants, doing best in partly shaded places, and being most at home in swampy ground, but will do well in the ordinary border. Rose-purple and white. 25c each.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Do not confound these with the large-flowered varieties you buy in the florists' shops. These are hardy ones for the border where they will bloom until very severe frosts have finally killed them. The ordinary frosts do not injure them at all. They can be grown in pots as well, making excellent late fall house-plants.

Our collection consists of many varieties, of every conceivable form and shade of color, and obtained at great expense from every possible source, so that we have every reason to believe that we have the finest collection in the country.

We cannot recommend them too highly, as they are indispensable where cut-flowers are wanted in the late fall.

Among the foremost may be mentioned:

- Brown Bessie.** Deep bronze aster type.
- Daisy Anderson.** Early delicate pink.
- Excelsior.** Deep yellow.
- Jules Legrave.** Large garnet, aster flowering.
- Little Dot.** Very early, mahogany crimson. Small button variety.

Lucifer. Large bright bronze.

Lilian Doty. Large incurved pink.

William Pitcher. Large cactus white. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, "Shasta Daisy." 1½ to 2 ft. A Burbank production of merit. Large, white. June to September. 20c each.

CONVALLARIA. *Lily-of-the-Valley.* The best plant to grow in the shaded spot, and is well known to all.

C. majalis. 6 in. White bells. April and May. Clumps, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

COREOPSIS. The most common perennial and highly prized. The yellow, cosmos-like blossoms come in profusion all summer.

C. lanceolata grandiflora. 1½ to 2 ft. Yellow. June to September.

DIANTHUS. *Scotch Pink* and *Sweet William.* Highly prized old-fashioned garden plants that are indispensable in the border.

D. barbatus. *Sweet William.* 1 to 1½ ft. Various colors. May to July.

D. plumarius diadematis. *Scotch Pinks.* 9 in. Semi-double, clove-fragrant flowers in all colors. May and June.

DICENTRA. *Bleeding Heart.* An attractive, early spring flower, that is most useful for cutting. 25c each.

D. spectabilis. *Dutchman's Breeches.* 1½ to 2 ft. Pink. April to June.

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspur.* One of the finest sights of modern gardens is a good collection of blooming Larkspurs. The tall, rich, showy flowers have been in hardy gardens for years. Good for cutting. We have some excellent strains.

D. elatum. (Gold Medal Hybrids.) Improved strains of English Larkspur. 25c each.



HARDY HELIANTHUS.

All perennials, unless otherwise noted, 15c each. Six of the same variety, 75c.

D. formosum. 3 ft. Indigo. A favorite shade. June to August. 25c each.

D. Belladonna. The freest and most continuous bloomer of all; clear turquoise-blue. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

DICTAMNUS. *Gas Plant.* A tall, fine, old-time perennial, forming dense clumps of dark green, glossy foliage and splendid flowers, which exhale a gas that may be ignited.

D. Fraxinella. 1 to 2 ft. Rcd. May to July. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

D. Fraxinella alba. White flowers, otherwise the same as above. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

DIGITALIS. *Foxglove.* Partial to a cool, somewhat shaded position. Attractive old garden favorites that are very useful in the perennial border. Flowers in showy spikes. Mixed colors. 25c each.

DORONICUM. *Leopard's Bane.* Large yellow daisy-like blossoms in early spring. Fine for cutting, each flower lasting an unusual length of time. The flower stems rise direct from the ground leaves.

D. plantagineum excelsum. 2 to 2½ ft. Yellow. April to June. 20c each.

ECHINACEA. *Coneflower.* An odd flower, individual blooms, persisting for weeks in good condition. A group in a setting of other good foliage plants is very striking.

E. purpurea. 2 to 3 ft. A very unusual and attractive shade of purple; cone center of rich old-gold. July to October 20c each.

EUPHORBIA. *Spurge.* A very good rockery plant or for the herbaceous border. Good for cutting.

E. corollata. 1½ ft. White. June to August. 25c each.

FUNKIA. *August, or Plantain Lily.* The Day Lilies are very odd, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, but will succeed in almost any locality.

F. cærulea. 1½ ft. Neat foliage. Blue. July and August. 20c each.

F. subcordata grandiflora. 1½ to 2 ft. Large leaves and very large white flowers. A famous door-yard plant. August and September. 20c.

F. undulata variegata. Excellent for edging. Brightly variegated narrow leaves. Blue flowers. 25c each.



GAILLARDIA BLANKET FLOWER.



DELPHINIUMS.

GAILLARDIA. *Blanket Flower.* No plant in the hardy flower-garden gives more satisfaction than the Gaillardia. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. The long, dry spells affect it very little. Cut-and-Come-Again is a good description of this plant.

G. grandiflora compacta. 1½ ft. Crimson and yellow. Curiously striped "daisies." July to September.

GYPSOPHILA. *Baby's Breath.* Loose, feathery white flowers highly suitable for bouquet purposes. Fine for mixing with sweet peas.

G. paniculata. 2 to 3 ft. Grows in loose masses of foliage and flowers. Indispensable where a "grow-as-it-will" plant is in keeping. White. July and August. 25c each.

G. paniculata fl.-pl. Double-flowered form of the above. 25c each.

HELLEBORUS. *Christmas Rose.* Much has been written about this attractive plant, and to succeed with it is to "acquire merit." White and lavender. March and April. Strong plants, 35c each.

HELENUM. *Sneczewort.* Where a large mass of bloom is required, the Heleniums are excellent subjects, especially *H. grandicephalum striatum*, as it gives a solid blaze of color, and forms huge heads of small "daisies" on sturdy stalks, completely hiding the foliage.

H. grandicephalum striatum. 3 to 4 ft. Brown and yellow. August. 25c each.

H., Riverton Beauty. 3 to 4 ft. A new and improved sort. Yellow. August. 25c each.

HELIANTHUS. *Perennial Sunflower.* The perennial Sunflowers, without exception, are good for cut-flowers. They have not the large, coarse heads of the common, annual Sunflower. All the double Sunflowers resemble yellow dahlias.

H. laetifolius. Large single yellow flowers with downy foliage. 4 to 5 ft. Blooms August and September.

Hardy Perennials

B. F. BARR & CO., LANCASTER, PA.

H. Maximiliani. 6 ft. Excellent for fall decorations. Long sprays studded with flowers. Single yellow. September and October.

H. orgyalis. 6 to 8 ft. The curious narrow leaves which thickly clothe long stems give a singular and very graceful effect. Neat yellow single flowers in profusion. September and October.

Any of the above, 20c each.

HELIOPSIS. *Ox-Eye.* Heliopsis is much like the perennial sunflower. It blooms for a long period in midsummer when flowers are scarce. Good for cutting.

H. Pitcheriana. 3 to 4 ft. Orange. June to Aug.

H. scabra major. 3 to 4 ft. *New* and choice. Orange. June to August. 20c each.

HEMEROCALLIS. *Day Lily.* The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow Day Lilies, are among the most popular of hardy plants, and, if all the kinds are planted, will give a succession of bloom all summer long. The long stems elevate the showy flowers well above the foliage. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way. Do not confuse with Funkia.

H. flava. *Lemon Day Lily.* 1½ to 2 ft. A lovely flower, nicely formed, fragrant. Yellow. June.



CENTAUREA

H. fulva. *Tawny Day Lily.* 3 to 4 ft. Sturdy kind. Bronze. July.

H. fulva fl.-pl., Kwanso. 3 to 3½ ft. Bronze. Double. July and August.

H. Thunbergii. 1½ to 2 ft. Narrow leaves. Later than all to flower. Yellow. July.

Any of the above, 20c each.

HEUCHERA. *Alum Root.* Dainty little plants with the loveliest coral-like flowers imaginable, borne in delicate sprays. Very free flowering. Use in the rock-garden or semi-shaded spots anywhere. Nice foliage.

H. sanguinea maxima. 1 to 2 ft. Bright coral-red, large flowers. June and July. 25c each.

H. Moserianum. A most desirable plant for the border, of graceful habit; flowers rich golden yellow with crimson anthers throughout the season. Strong plants, 4 in. pots, 25c each; 3-yr. plants, 50c each.

HIBISCUS. *Mallow.* Hibiscus is best adapted for planting in a damp place, along streams, or in positions where a large, showy plant is required.

H., Red Marvels. Bright red; very showy.

H., Pink Marvels. Soft shades of pink.

H., White Marvels. White and very pale-tinted kinds.

Any of the above Marvels, 2-year roots, 50c each, \$4 per doz.

HOLLYHOCK. The stately Hollyhock is increasing in popularity. The Allegheny Strain has prettily fringed edges. It was in great demand when introduced a few years ago, and the supply was quickly exhausted; but we now have a good supply. All kinds flower from June to August and grow 6 to 8 ft.

H., Double. Rosette flowers in white, pink, red, maroon and yellow. 20c each, \$2 per doz.

H., Allegheny. Beautiful flowers in all colors—not separate. 20c each, \$2 per doz.

IBERIS sempervirens superba. *Hardy Candytuft.* 6 to 9 in. An improved form. White. April and May. One of the best for bordering or rock-garden use.

LAVANDULA. *Lavender.* The Lavender bears those familiar fragrant spikes of flowers so useful for the linen closet. Gray, evergreen foliage.

L. vera. *English Sweet Lavender.* 2 to 3 ft. Lavender. July and August.



HOLLYHOCKS.

Iris

(Flag or Fleur-de-Lis)

This flower has justly been called the "Poor Man's Orchid." It is extremely beautiful and can be grown with great ease. No garden is complete without some, and to acquire the Iris habit is to assume a hobby that can be ridden to the heart's content.

There are several main groups as well as additional species, each having distinctive merits, all combining to make a superb family of hardy plants unsurpassed by any other.

IRIS GERMANICA (German Iris)

This group of Irises cannot be too highly recommended. In May they are loaded down with exquisite blooms. They will grow anywhere, but are not indifferent to good treatment, and the seeker after blossoms will be well repaid in using them.

We have an attractive collection of tested varieties ready to give very pleasing results. Here are a few of the best. In describing the varieties, S. indicates the standard or upright petals, F. fall or drooping petals.

Aurea. Rich chrome-yellow. A very fine Iris.

Alex. von Humboldt. S., light blue; F., dark purple. An Iris of beautiful appearance.

Bacchus. A white Iris, with a delicate lavender edging to the petals.

Celeste. Delicate, light lavender-blue.

Cœlestine. Soft, pleasing lavender shade.

Joseph. Very fine, rich purple.

Lady Alice. S., lavender; F., purple.

Lady Francis. Pale blue with a faint tint of lavender. Petals delicate like gauzy silk. Large flower.

Lady Stump. Lavender petals in center, F., dark blue.

L'Interessante. S., white, tinted pale blue; F., dark purple, edging white.

Lilaceous. S., lavender; F., dark purple with pronounced veining.

Mme. Cornelia. S., buff; F., lilac, tinted rose.

Marie. S., lavender; F., lavender shading to blue.

Purpurescens. S., buff; F., very dark purple. Quite distinct.

Parisensis. Good, rich purple, penciled with white at base of petals.

Purpurea. Rich, royal purple. A splendid Iris.

Rosamond. S., lavender; F., tinged pink.

Silver King. A superb white Iris, with a faint blue tinge, noticeable on close inspection. Fragrant and indispensable in a collection.

Stenophylla. S., blue; F., darker blue. Good.

IRIS LAEVIGATA (Kaempferi)

Japanese Iris

Flower in July after the German Irises have long finished their bloom. They prefer moist situations, where they will develop flowers of great size and wonderful colors.



JAPANESE IRIS.

Our stock of these attractive July-flowering Irises is the equal of any to be had.

It is useless to list them by their original Japanese names, the very spelling of which is an ordeal.

Let us know what special colors you desire. If you have no preference, allow us to make up a good group for you. Early, midseason, and late varieties. You will be well pleased in any event. 20c each, \$2 per doz.

IRIS pallida Dalmatica. An excellent Iris for cutting. S., fine, soft lavender; F., deeper lavender. Flower large and graceful.

I. pallida, "Queen of May." A lovely, soft pink, tinted with a touch of lilac.

I. pseudo-Acorus. Excellent for water courses. Grows luxuriantly, has excellent foliage and bears medium-sized, bright yellow blossoms.

I. pumila, "Penelope." An attractive dwarf Iris. S., good, rich blue; F., darker.

Any of the above 5 varieties, 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

I. Sibirica. Siberian Iris. Just the Iris for moist situations, as are the varieties below. Foliage narrow; flowers, though small, come in abundance. Flowers rich blue. 20c each.

I. Sibirica orientalis. Rich, reddish purple blossoms. A splendid Iris. 20c each.

I. Sibirica orientalis, "Snow Queen." Most enchanting, pure white. Group with either of the two mentioned above. 20c each.



LILIUM AURATUM.

Lilium (Lily)

Swaying their graceful heads in midsummer, filling the air with fragrance and producing wonderful effects, the charming American and Japanese Lilies fill a distinct place in the hardy garden of today.

We predict they will be far more popular in a few years, when they become better known, although thousands are now planted every year.

In solid beds the effect is gorgeous. They occupy small space and thrive in a semi-shaded situation. Among shrubs or rhododendrons, they raise their heads above the other plants and flower in all their glory.

Lilies should have a good, well-drained soil. Do not use fresh tank manure; it should be well-rotted and liberally mixed with sand and leaf soil. It is a good plan to surround each bulb with sand when planting.

L. auratum. *Gold-banded Lily of Japan.* Pure white with gold band. Huge flowers. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. candidum. *Madonna Lily.* The fine old Annunciation Lily with tall stems of fragrant, pure white. Tall. Very hardy and lasting. 20c each, \$2 per doz.

L. elegans. Erect, cup-shaped flowers of various colors. Dwarf. Plant at front. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

L. speciosum magnificum. Bright, rich red. 20c each, \$2 per doz.

L. speciosum album. *White Japanese Lily.* All the Speciosums are lovely; flowers on branching stems, gracefully suspended. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

L. tenuifolium. *Coral Lily.* Narrow leaves. 20c each, \$2 per doz.

L. tigrinum splendens. *Improved Tiger Lily.* Tall. The flowers are picturesque and showy. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

LOBELIA cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.* 1½ ft. Most brilliant of all flowers. Might be termed "Hardy Scarlet Sage." Loves moisture. Bright scarlet spikes. August. 20c each.

LUPINUS. *Lupine.* These are popular because of their bright display of color. Give fine effect massed in the border.

L. polyphyllus. *Purple Lupin.* 2 to 3 ft. Very bold growth. Purple. May and June. 25c each.

LYCHNIS. This genus includes such old friends as the Mullein Pink, Ragged Robin, Maltese Cross, Scarlet Lightning, Flower of Jove and others. All showy, reliable garden plants.

L. Chalcedonica. *Scarlet Lightning.* 3 to 3½ ft. A mass of it is a wonderful sight. Vivid scarlet. July.

L. diurna rubra fl.-pl. 1 ft. Quite different from the foregoing. Double rosy red. June and July.

L. Flos-cuculi. *Ragged Robin.* 1 to 1½ ft. Very showy in masses. Pink. June.

L. Viscaria splendens. *Catchfly.* 1 to 1½ ft. Red. July.

Any of the above *Lychnis*, 20c each.

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. *Gooseneck.* 2 to 3 ft. Curiously curved white flower-spikes that are borne from July to September. An excellent cut-flower. Is a vigorous grower and attractive in masses. Flowers last well. 20c each.

LYTHRUM. *Loosestrife.* Does best when grown in moist situations, but succeeds in drier places. *Lythrum Salicaria* is best known, but the following is an improvement:

L. Salicaria roseum superbum. 4 to 5 ft. Rose. July and August. 25c each.

MONARDA. *Bergamot, Oswego Tea, or Bee-Balm.* A real old-fashioned favorite. We list the best only.

M. didyma splendens. 2 to 3 ft. Bears curious-looking ragged flower heads. Scarlet. July and August.

MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens. *Forget-me-not.* 6 in. Likes moisture. Blue. April to July.

Six Plants of the same variety supplied at five times the price of one, where dozen rates are not quoted.

Gentlemen:—Received the Privet Hedge plants and found them satisfactory. Thanking you for your kind attention to my order.—EUGENE R. BROWN, Mullica Hill, N. J., May 4th.



Dear Sir:—Received my order on 14th in good order, and am very much pleased with trees and vines.—MARY A. BRUBAKER, Lampeter, Pa., Nov. 15th.



PEONIES GROWING IN OUR NURSERIES. "THE QUEEN OF SPRING FLOWERS."

Barr's Fragrant Paeonies—The Queen of Spring Flowers

Everyone loves the Pæony. We can all recall the enthusiasm of our grandmothers over the garden "Piney." You can imagine the raptures, if those old people were brought in contact with the splendid Pæonies of to-day.

There was a time Pæony was common Piney. There are common ones to-day, but the later introductions are more in demand every year, displacing the old varieties that have done their duty, finer and better ones taking their place.

They require less care after planted than any other flower, but they will respond abundantly to good care and attention.

They should be planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart in good garden soil, and be set so as the eyes or crown will be from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches below the surface. Mulch them in the fall.

We advise August, September and October as the best time to plant them, but they can also be planted in the early spring. We sell Pæonies only of our own growing, and not until they are tried out in our nursery, at least three years, and make no pretense to compete with those who have no stock of their own, but only buy and sell them again, with no assurance of their being true to name or quality.

P. Moutan Banksii. *Tree Peony.* These Peonies make woody stems that lengthen each year and eventually become bushes. Ours are strong, healthy plants. The flowers are distinct from those of the herbaceous type, and vary in colors. Bloom in May. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

P. officinalis fl.-pl. *Old-fashioned Early Peony.* Very full double crimson flowers. Early May. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

P. officinalis rosea. Flesh-colored variety of the above. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

GENERAL COLLECTION

Achille. Calot 1855. Light, flesh-colored pink, changing to blush-white, fine large blooms, profuse bloomer, strong grower, early. 1-yr., 50c each, \$5 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$7 per doz.

Albatre. Crousse 1885. White, lightly shaded ivory, carmine lines at the center, extra. 1-yr., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 2-yr. \$2 each, \$20 doz.

Albert Crousse. Crousse 1893. Immense convex, rose-shaped flowers, fresh salmon-pink, one of the most striking. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Alexandre Dumas. Guerin 1862. Lively brilliant pink, interspersed with white, salmon and chamois. Very pretty and one of the earliest of the Chinensis sorts to bloom. 1-yr., 30c each, \$2.40 per doz.; 2-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.

Asa Gray. Large semi-rose type. Pale lilac, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Of medium height and habit. A very distinct variety. Late. 1-yr., \$1 each; 2-yr., \$1.50 each.

Baron J. Rothschild. Guerin 1850. Outside petals rose, center salmon, fragrant. 1-yr., 35c each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.

Bernard de Palissy. Crousse 1879. Fleshy white with glossy reflex. 1-yr., 35c each, \$2.80 per doz.; 2-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.

Hardy Perennials

B. F. BARR & CO., LANCASTER, PA.

Cameron. Crousse 1879. Very large imbricated blooms, deep purplish red and wall-flower colored, shaded with velvety hues. Late. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.; 2-yr., \$2 each, \$16 per doz.

Canari. Creamy white tinted yellow. 1-yr., 25c each, \$2 per doz.; 2-yr., 35c each, \$2.80 per doz.

Couronne d'Or. Calot 1873. Immense, very full imbricated ball-shaped bloom; color snowy white with yellowish reflex with light carmine edges on a few center petals. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Duchesse de Nemours. Calot 1856. Very fine cup-shaped bloom; sulphur-white with greenish reflex, fading to pure white. Pretty in bud. 1-yr., 40c each, \$3.20 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Duc de Wellington. Calot 1859. Very large, well-formed sulphur-white bloom; habit ideal; stems very firm and long; strong grower; very fragrant. 1-yr., 40c each, \$3.20 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Duchess of Teck. Large globular rose type. Brilliant rose with fiery reflex, edges of petals changing to silvery white. Very distinct and beautiful. \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Edouard Andre. Mechin 1874. Large, globular bloom; deep crimson-red shaded black, with metallic luster on the reflex of the petals, a magnificent striking color; strong grower. Mid-season. 1-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Edulis superba. Lemon 1824. Pink, slightly violaceous, intermixed with narrow whitish petals. Early. 1-yr., 30c each, \$2.40 per doz.; 2-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.

Etendard du Grand Homme. Mieliez 1855. Violet-amaranth; splendid shape; fine habit; good bloomer. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Eugene Verdier. Calot 1864. Salmon-pink, changing to clear pink, nearly white; very fine plant. Midseason. 1-yr., \$1.50 each, \$12 per doz.; 2-yr., \$2 each, \$16 per doz.



PEONY FESTIVA MAXIMA.

E. G. Hill. Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type. Uniform light Tyrian rose, dwarf, compact grower; very showy. Extra. \$3 each.

Felix Crousse. Crousse 1881. Large full ball-shaped bloom; brilliant red with ruby-flamed center; exceptionally bright, effective and desirable. Late midseason. 1-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Festiva maxima. Mieliez 1851. Enormous, very full shell-formed bloom; color snow-white shading to delicate creamy white at base of petals, with an occasional clear purple spot on edges of center petals; very fragrant. Early. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Francois Ortegal. Large semi-rose type. Dark amaranth-red, stamens intermingled with petals. Medium height and habit. Midseason. 35c each, \$2.75 per doz.

Gloire de Chas. Gombault. Gombault 1866. Large bloom, full deep fleshy pink collar, center petals clear fleshy salmon color shaded apricot, tuft of broad petals, pink striped with carmine; multi-color variety; color of a great freshness. Late midseason. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1.50 each, \$12 per doz.

Gloire de Chenonceaux. Mechin 1880. Large, very full satin pink flowers; lightly shaded with white. Excellent habit. Late bloomer. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 1-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Golden Harvest. Rosenfield. Soft pink guard, clear yellow collar, with a tuft of creamy blush petals tipped red in the center, similar to Jeanne d'Arc. Medium early. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Grandiflora superba. Bright rose. 1-yr., 30c each, \$2.40 per doz.; 2-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.

George Washington. Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform, and dark crimson. A strikingly brilliant color which always attracts attention. Medium height. Midseason. \$1.50 each.

Lady Beresford. Large flowers of a soft bluish-pink shade, delicate and beautiful, fine habit, strong grower. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1.50 each, \$12 per doz.

Lady Dartmouth. Eng. Hort. 1850. Beautiful pure white, very large, rose-scented. 1-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

La Coquette. Glerin 1861. Medium-sized bloom, good grower; color bright rose with creamy flesh and pink center. Late midseason. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

La Tulipe. Calot 1872. Very large, full shell-formed bloom. Delicate rose, fading to creamy white; center petals tipped with carmine; outside of guard petals striped with carmine. Late. 1-yr., 40c each, \$3.20 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

La France. Very large, very compact globular rose type. Uniform rose white color. Outer guard petals splashed crimson. Fragrant. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late midseason. Very distinct, delicately colored variety, perfect in type. \$10 each.

Mme. Bucquet. Dessert 1888. Very pretty, perfectly formed bloom; color darkest velvety amaranth, almost black. Magnificent variety. 1-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Mme. Calot. Mieliez 1856. Pinkish white tinted with flesh color. Extra fine variety; one of the very best. Midseason. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Mme. Crousse. Calot 1866. Very large, full, well-made flower; color snow-white, center petals edged with bright carmine. One of the finest. Midseason. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Mme. de Vatry. Guerin 1863. Very large, finely formed bloom, guards clear flesh, center sulphur-white with carmine stripes; of dwarf habits. Late midseason. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Mme. de Verneville. Crousse 1885. Compact, full imbricated blooms; very broad guards sulphur-white, center delicate rosy white with an accidental touch of carmine. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Mme. Ducel. Mechin 1880. Perfectly formed globular bloom, of dwarf, vigorous habit; very free; color bright silvery pink, tinted and marked with salmon and silvery reflex. Midseason. 1-yr., 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-yr., 35c each, \$3 per doz.

Mme. Emile Lemoine. L e e m o i n e 1899. Very large, full-imbricated bloom, with prominent central tuft; strong, erect stem; color tender pinkish white with delicate flesh color. Late midseason. 1-yr., \$2.50 each, \$20 per doz.; 2-yr., \$3 each, \$24 per doz.

Marie Lemoine. Calot 1869. Enormous sulphur-white bloom shaded with pink and chamois; strong stems of medium height. Magnificent variety. Very late bloomer. 1-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

M. Jules Elie. Crousse 1888. Immense globular, very full, imbricated flower of very strong long stems; petalage broad and overlapping, forming the most perfect Peony in existence; color, the finest glossy flesh-pink shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire bloom covered with a silvery reflex. Midseason. 1-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Margaret Gerard. Large, compact, semi-rose, developing into a crown with stamens. Very pale hydrangea-pink, fading to nearly white, central petal minutely flecked dark carmine. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$1.50 each.

Marechal Vaillant. Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark mauve-pink. Tall, heavy, coarse stem, barely supporting the heavy bloom. Late. Good variety. 50c each, \$4 per doz.

Modeste Guerin. Large, compact, typical bomb. Uniform light solferino-red. Fragrant. Medium height. Extra strong. Free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good variety. 75c each, \$6 doz.

Madame Emile Galle. Large, compact, flat, rose type. Deep lilac-white, changing to milk in center. Medium tall, strong, free bloomer. Late. Extra good. \$1 each.

President Roosevelt. Scarlet. Very fine and striking color. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.



Princess Beatrice. Kclway 1886. Pink guard petals, a few salmon-yellow petals with a large rose tuft in the center. A very distinct and handsome variety. Free bloomer. 1-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Queen Victoria. Eng. Hort. 1830. Large, full, compact bloom, with fine broad guard petals; opens flesh-white, center petals tipped with red blotches. Early midseason. 1-yr., 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.

Rubra Superba. Richardson 1871. Very large and full, dark velvety crimson, the best late dark crimson. 1-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Solfatare. Calot 1861. Large, compact, sulphur-white, crown type, with milk-white guard petals; some blooms are typical bombs when they first develop. Midseason. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

Sarah Bernhardt. Flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform mauve-rose; silver tip. Fragrant; tall. Late. \$4 each.

Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille. Calot 1865. Medium size bloom; soft flesh-pink with white reflex; very fresh coloring; compact, of erect habit. Late. 1-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

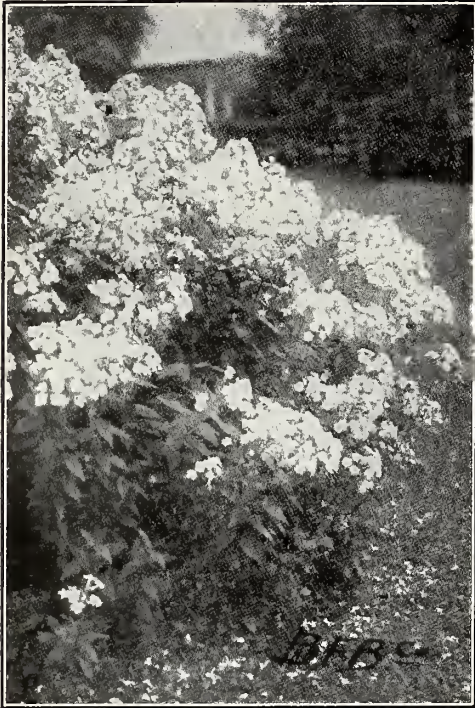
Wilhelmina. Fine soft rose, extra large. 1-yr., 50c each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c each, \$6 per doz.

MIXED VARIETIES, SEPARATE COLORS

2-year plants, 25c each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. Six plants of one kind at the dozen rate.

Dear Sir:—I received the second box of flowers this morning at 8:30, and I am happy to tell you I am highly pleased. They are lovely and fresh, and none the worse for the shipment, and I appreciate your kindness. Thanking you for your trouble and kindness.—R. VAN RIPER, Scranton, Pa., June 19th.

Good landscape development must be as carefully and thoughtfully prepared as were the architect's plans of the house. We prepare such plans. We bring to this work a thorough knowledge of the trees, shrubs, and other plants used in such work, gained through twenty-five years of experience.



HARDY GARDEN PHLOX.

PAPAVER. *Poppy.* The Oriental Poppy with its rich crimson flowers is one of the most gorgeous of our hardy perennials. The Iceland Poppies deserve praise for their attractive flowers, which come in great profusion.

P. orientale. *Oriental Poppy.* 2 to 2½ ft. Huge scarlet flowers. June. 25c each.

P. orientale, Livermore. 2 to 2½ ft. Bloodred. June. 25c each.

P. orientale, Royal Scarlet. 2 to 2½ ft. Intense scarlet. June. 25c each.

PENTSTEMON. *Beard Tongue.* These are unusual flowers that have not been given justice. They are very attractive in masses or in the border.

P. barbatus coccineus. 3 to 4 ft. Long, narrow, tubular flowers, clothing long slender stems. Brilliant scarlet. June to August.

P. Digitalis. 3 to 3½ ft. Quite different from the preceding. Resembles the Phlox. White. June and July. 25c each.

HARDY GARDEN PHLOX

Phlox Decussata

For all-round reliability the Phlox is not outdone by any other hardy perennial.

There are varieties of the most vivid crimson, the clearest and softest shades of pink, clear mauves and purples, and snowy white. The colors are apt to deteriorate as the plants become old, but new plants should be set in to take the place of the old.

Under this general head come the Mountain Pinks of early spring, and *P. divaricata*, the blue or pale lilac Phlox, so useful for massing.

Annie Cook. Flesh pink. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Astara. Violet-purple, pure white center, petals undulated. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

B. Compte. (Medium.) Brilliant French-purple, with crimson carmine shadings. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Boule de Feu. Cherry red. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Coquelicot. Fine pure scarlet. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Eclaireur. Tall, brilliant, rosy magenta, with lighter center; large flower. 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

Elizabeth Campbell. (Medium.) Very light salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark crimson eye. The most popular Phlox grown today. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Europa. (Medium.) A white variety, with very decided crimson-carmine eye; the individual flowers, as well as the trusses, are very large; entirely distinct. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Fernand Cortez. (Tall.) Deep crimson with much darker center, giving a bronze effect. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

General von Heutsz. Brilliant salmon. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Independence. Large, pure white. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Jeanne de Arc. (Tall.) A good standard late white. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Jules Sanders. (Dwarf.) Very large flowering. Pure pink. Extra fine. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

La Vague. Clear pink, vermilion center. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Mme. Meuret. Flame color, carmine center. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. (Tall.) A delicate, lilac-rose, reminding one of some of the beautiful soft-pink Orchids. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Mrs. Jenkins. (Tall.) The best tall early white for massing. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Nana Caerula. (Extra Dwarf.) Violet-blue. It flowers most abundantly. 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

Pantheon. Brilliant carmine-rose. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Pink Beauty. (Tall.) An enormous spike of beautiful pale pink flowers; very fine. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Queen. Good pure white. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Rheinlander. A most beautiful salmon-pink, with flowers and trusses of immense size. The color of the flower is intensified by a very decided deep claret-red eye. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Richard Wallace. White, violet-carmine center. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Rynstrom. A great improvement on the popular variety, Pantheon; of the same carmine-rose color as the Paul Neyron rose. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

R. P. Struthers. (Tall.) Salmon pink with crimson center. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Thor. (Dwarf.) A most beautiful and lively shade of deep salmon-pink, suffused and overlaid with a scarlet glow. 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Tolstoi. Coppery amaranth, carmine red reflex, and blood-red center. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

W. C. Egan. One of the finest Phloxes yet introduced, and while the individual flowers according to the color chart are of a delicate lilac color illuminated by a large bright solferino eye, the color effect as a whole is a delicate, pleasing shade of soft pink. 25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Wm. Ramsey. A fine deep crimson. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.



PHYSOSTEGIA. *Obedient Plant.* The long-flowering spikes of this fine plant are fine for cutting purposes.

P. Virginica. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Bright pink and white. August.

PLATYCODON. *Japanese Bellflower.* These are very attractive flowers, useful for cutting. They have a very long flowering season, lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue. When in bud, the flowers look little like balloons. A very satisfactory perennial.

P. Mariesi. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Dwarf. Blue and white. June to October.

PLUMBAGO *Larpenæ.* *Leadwort.* 9 to 12 in. A fine rock plant. Beautiful flowers, of an intense shade of blue. Late growth in spring makes it excellent to associate with bulbs. August to October.

POLEMONIUM *Richardsoni.* *Jacob's Ladder.* 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A stately plant, with lovely curling foliage. Pretty flowers. Blue. May and June.



PRIMULA VERIS ELATOIR CAERULEA.

PRIMULA. *Primrose.* The English Primrose with its flowers of every color is a most pleasing border plant. A northern exposure with shade is best.

P. Polyantha. *Cowslip.* 6 in. Clusters of flowers on each stem. Various colors. April to June.

PYRETHRUM. *Feverfew.* Attractive, useful hardy plants for furnishing blossoms for bouquets. They thrive in almost any soil, and improve with age.

P. parthenifolium fl.-pl. *Feverfew.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Double white button flowers. June to August.

P. roseum. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Very pretty daisy-like flowers. Unlike the preceding. Low foliage. Flowers on good stems. Single. In shades from red to white. June.

P. uliginosum. *Giant Daisy.* 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Flowers very profusely. White. August and September.

RUDBECKIA. Very free flowering. Showy blossoms, useful for cutting purposes.

R. laciniata, *Golden Glow.* 6 to 7 ft. Flowers are double yellow balls. August and September.

R. Newmani. *Black-eyed Susan.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. The attractive yellow field daisy with brown eye. Orange. August and September.

R. Subtomentosa. A pyramidal densely-branched plant, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, which is completely covered with brilliant-lemon flowers with dark purple centers. In bloom during August and September when flowers are scarce. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

SEDUM. The Love Entangle is an excellent ground cover and the other a showy, flowering perennial.

S. sexangulare. *Love Entangle.* 3 to 4 in. Much used on graves, in hanging baskets and rock-work. Yellow. June.

S. spectabilis. *Live-Forever* or *Showy Sedum.* 1 ft. Broad, succulent, gray-green leaves, crowned with bright pink flowers, nicely blending. August and September. A plant that will thrive in poor soil where nothing else will. Is always neat. Good for bordering beds.

Gentlemen:—The Roses received in fine condition. Am much pleased with them.—GEO. S. GONUCH, Yellow Creek, Pa., April 25th.

All perennials, unless otherwise noted, 15c each. Six of the same variety, 75c.

Hardy Perennials

B. F. BARR & CO., LANCASTER, PA.

SPIRÆA. Spireas are all partial to moist places, though such a situation is not necessary for their success. They have loose, feathery flowers, useful for cutting.

S. palmata elegans. 2 to 2½ ft. Superior foliage, pink. June and July.

THERMOPSIS. A very choice, pleasing plant. Upright spikes of yellow, pea-shaped blossoms. Might be termed "Yellow Larkspur." Stands drought very well indeed.

T. Caroliniana. 3 to 4 ft. Yellow. June.

TRITOMA. *Red-hot Poker.* The most curiously formed head of flowers in cultivation. Flamboyant is a very good description of the flower-heads.

T. Uvaria Pfitzeri. 1½ to 2 ft. Coral-red and yellow. July to October. 25c each.

TROLLIUS. *Globe Flower.* Dwarf, with flowers like huge buttercups.

T. Asiaticus. 1 ft. Orange. May. 20c each.

T. Europæus. 1 ft. Yellow. May and June. 20c each.

VALERIANA officinalis. *Hardy Heliotrope.* 2 to 2½ ft. Has a peculiar strong fragrance. Rose-pink. June and July. 25c each.

VERONICA. *Speedwell.* Veronics are grand subjects for the hardy garden, also rock garden. The long narrow spikes are attractive.

V. longifolia subsessilis Hendersonii. 1½ to 2 ft. A grand hardy perennial for everybody. Big blue spikes. August. 25c each.

V. montana. 1 to 1½ ft. Slender spikes in marvelous profusion, carpeting the earth. Blue. June.

VINCA minor. *Periwinkle, or Myrtle.* One of the best evergreen ground covers. Blue flowers. April and May trailing.

ALL THESE PERENNIALS ARE BEYOND THE NURSING STAGE

Our strong field-grown or potted plants will be found to be *ready* to give a most satisfactory display.

At the same time our prices, instead of being higher, are lower than those of most growers.

HARDY GRASSES

The common striped grass, *Eulalia variegata*, is very attractive and another form in which the bars run crosswise, is *Eulalia zebrina*. Very effective results can be secured from the hardy grasses, coming, as they do, in all forms and kinds of foliage.

Interspersed in the shrubbery or perennial border, they are at home. They are fine as formal beds, being unquestionably the plants that give the best all-round effect, spring, summer, and fall.

Prices on all Grasses: Root-clumps, 6 in. diam., 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra heavy clumps, 50c each.

BAMBUSA Metake. *Hardy Bamboo.* 5 to 6 ft. Splendid, rich, green foliage. Almost evergreen.

EULALIA. *False Pampas.* The real Pampas Grass is not hardy in the North, but the *Eulalias* are good substitutes and hardy.

E. Japonica. 6 to 8 ft. Rich, green foliage which waves with the slightest breeze.

E. Japonica gracillima univittata. 5 to 7 ft. Narrow-leaved variety of the one above, very graceful and pleasing.

E. Japonica variegata. 4 to 5 ft. Striped with white variegation, forming an attractive plant when grouped with the green.

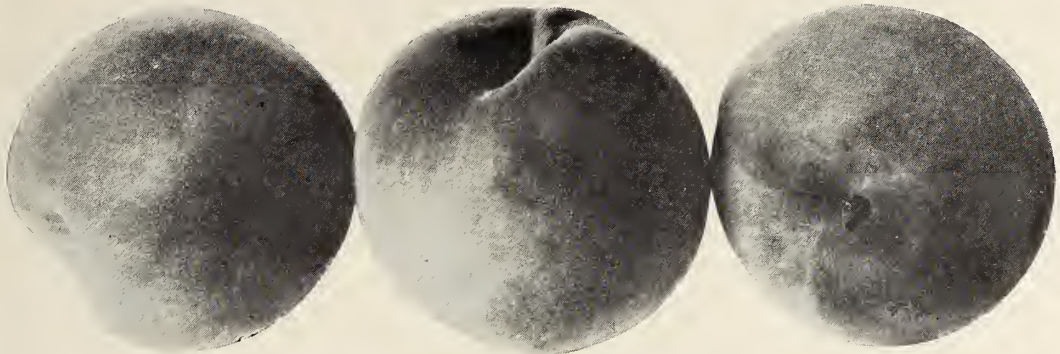
E. Japonica zebrina. 5 to 7 ft. Barred with bronze-yellow, and very popular, due to the bizarre effect produced.



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Are effective planting in large beds as specimens. They have a distinction all their own.

All perennials, unless otherwise noted, 15c each. Six of the same variety, 75c.



LATE CRAWFORD.

Fruit Trees

Fruit-growing as an industry has rapidly advanced in recent years; farmers are getting large returns from this source. The man with a small lot and the suburban lot-owner are also interested. Our fruit trees are the best that can be bought from any nurseryman. They are straight trees of moderate size, are guaranteed true to name, and, if given reasonably good care, will thrive.

STANDARD APPLE

Large-sized Apple trees are impossible to secure in stock that is free and clear from scale. We offer the very largest to be had and guarantee them to be entirely free from scale.

- Baldwin.** Large, bright red, rich, juicy. Winter.
- Duchess of Oldenburg.** Medium. Striped red. Sub-acid. Fall.
- Early Harvest.** Small. Straw color. Fine acid. July.
- Fall Pippin.** Large. Yellowish green. Delicious. October.
- Gravenstein.** Large. Yellow, striped red. Sub-acid. September.
- Grimes' Golden Pippin.** Medium. Sub-acid. Nov.
- King.** Large. Yellow, striped red. Rich flavor. Winter.
- Maiden's Blush.** Large. Pale yellow, red cheek. Sub-acid. August.
- Northern Spy.** Large. Yellow, striped red. Slightly acid. Winter.
- Rambo.** Medium. White, striped red. Sub-acid. October and November.
- Red Astrachan.** Large, crimson. Juicy, acid. July.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Large, yellow-green. Winter.
- Roxbury Russet.** Large, green and russet. Winter.
- Smokehouse.** Medium, red striped. Sub-acid. Winter.
- Sweet Bough.** Large, pale yellow. Sweet. Aug.
- Wealthy.** Medium, yellow, shaded red. Sub-acid. Winter.
- Winesap, Stayman's.** Medium, bright red. Delicious. Winter.
- Yellow Bellflower.** Large, yellow. Sub-acid. Winter.
- York Imperial.** Medium, white, shaded red. Sub-acid. Winter.

5 to 6 ft., 50c each, \$5 per doz.

CRAB-APPLE

- Transcendent.** Medium, golden yellow, crimson cheek. September. Strong, stocky trees, 60c each, \$6 per doz.

APRICOT

- Moorpark.** Large, deep orange. Rich. August. 60c each, \$6 per doz.

SWEET CHERRY

All our Cherries are grafted on Mazzard roots, the only kind suited to our soils.

- Black Tartarian.** Very large, purplish-black, rich. June.
- Napoleon Bigarreau.** Large, yellow and red, excellent. July.
- Rockport.** Large, red, pleasant and rich. June.
- Schmidt's Bigarreau.** Large, red, rich and pleasant. July.
- Windsor.** Large, liver-color, rich. July.
- Yellow Spanish.** Very large, yellow, red cheek, sweet. Last of June.

5 to 6 ft., 60c each, \$6 per doz.

SOUR CHERRY

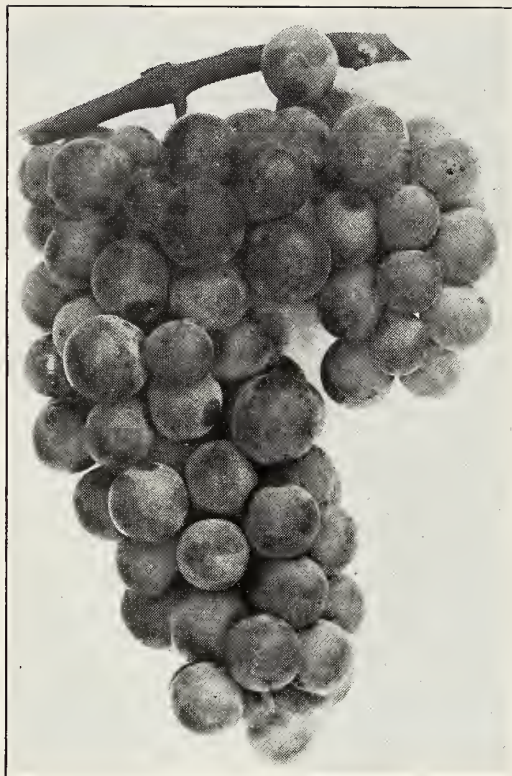
- Early Richmond.** Medium, deep red, rich, acid. Middle of June.
- English Morello.** Large, dark red, pleasant, acid. Last of July.

5 to 6 ft., 60c each, \$6 per doz.

PEACH

Our selection of Peaches is the best that can be made. They are hardy and all freestone varieties.

- Champion.** Very large, white, red cheek, delicious. Late July.
 - Crawford's Late.** Very large, yellow, red cheek, delicious. Late September.
 - Elberta.** Very large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, rich. Middle of August.
 - Mountain Rose.** Medium, white, red cheek, sweet. First of August.
 - Oldmixon.** Large, yellowish white, red cheek, pleasant. September.
 - Stump the World.** Very large, creamy white, red cheek, delicious. September.
 - Yellow St. John.** Large, yellow, sweet. July.
- Clean, healthy, thrifty trees, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.



NIAGARA GRAPES.

STANDARD PEAR

- Bartlett.** Large, clear yellow, highly aromatic. September.
Beurre d'Anjou. Large, yellowish green, delicious flavor. Fall.
Howell. Medium, pale yellow, mildly sub-acid. September.
Kieffer. Large, golden yellow, sweet. October.
Lawrence. Medium, lemon-yellow, sweet. Dec. 5 to 6 ft., 60c each, \$6 per doz.
Seckel. Small, yellowish russet, spicy flavor. August to October.
Seckel, Worden's. Medium, yellowish russet, spicy. October.
Sheldon. Medium, greenish yellow, rich and aromatic. October.
Vermont Beauty. Medium, yellow, red cheek, rich. October. 5 to 6 ft., 60c each, \$6 per doz.

PLUM

European Varieties.

- German Prune.** Large, purple, sweet. September.
Lombard. Medium, delicate violet, delicious. Aug.
Reine Claude. Large, green gage, excellent. Late September. 5 to 6 ft., 60c each, \$6 per doz.

Japanese Varieties.

- Abundance.** Large, cherry-red, sweet. August.
Burbank. Large, cherry-red, sweet. Last of Aug.
Red June. Large, purple-red. Very early. 5 to 6 ft., 60c each, \$6 per doz.

QUINCE

- Orange.** Large, yellow, fine. October. Stocky trees, 60c each; \$6.00 per doz.

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRY

Wilson's Early. A hardy and productive variety. Fruit large, black and sweet. Good strong canes, \$1.00 per doz.

CURRENT

Fay's Prolific. This red has been known for years as a dependable variety. Strong healthy plants, \$1.50 per doz.

GOOSEBERRY.

Columbus. Very large and quite sweet. Approaches the old English varieties in size. Per doz. \$2.

GRAPE

Black.

- Campbell's Early.** One of the largest fruiting Grapes and extremely satisfactory. 35c each.
Concord. The well-known black Grape. Can always be depended on to fruit heavily.
Worden. Bunch large and compact. Good large berries and an early fruiting variety. Strong two-year vines, 25c each.

Red and Purple.

- Catawba.** A very nice berry, having an unusually sweet and aromatic flesh.
Delaware. The well-known small, very sweet red Grape. Comes in small bunches.
Salem. Berries larger than Catawba, flesh tender, juicy and sweet. Strong two-year vines, 25c each.

White.

- Green Mountain.** A particularly fine white Grape and not well known as yet. 35c each.
Niagara. This well-known white Grape needs no description. It should be in every collection. Strong two-year vines, 25c each.

RASPBERRY

- Columbian.** Excellent flavored fruit of large size. A good dark red variety.
Cuthbert. Hardy, sweet and productive. Deep crimson.
Gregg. A well-known black-cap. Fruit large and good. \$1.50 per doz.

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry will grow in any good garden soil, where the ground has been thoroughly prepared for family use. Plant 1 foot apart in the row, the rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

We list only varieties best suited to the soil in Pennsylvania.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| Wm. Belt | Parson's Beauty |
| Senator Dunlap | Brandywine |
| Uncle Jim | Early Ozark |
| 75c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$6 per 1000. | |

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal, and Barr's Mammoth. \$2.00 per 100.

RHUBARB

Strong roots of fine quality, \$1.50 per doz.



INTERIOR OF OUR FLOWER SALESROOM AND OFFICE 116 N. QUEEN ST.

THE HOME OF FLOWERS

OUR CUT-FLOWER DEPARTMENT

We grow high-class cut-flowers in our greenhouses and gardens, and they are sold in our "Home of Flowers" in Lancaster. We grow practically all that we use here in this shop.

BRIDAL FLOWERS

Attractive bouquets for brides and their attendants are made up in a variety of interesting ways from our great assortment of flowers. Our long experience and our expert artists enable us to put out the newest creations for bridal parties.

PARTY AND RECEPTION FLOWERS

There are experienced clerks in our shop who study the wants of our patrons and the latest modes in flowers and bouquets. Our party bouquets are up-to-the-minute creations in the flower-world. The same attention is given whether the order is large or small.

FUNERAL FLOWERS

We are prepared to furnish pillows, wreaths, and lodge emblems and designs, for such organizations as Masonic, Odd Fellows, Workmen, etc. We make any desired emblem or spray, on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. We have on hand at all times a complete stock of wire frames for this work.

FLOWERS DELIVERED ANYWHERE AT ANY TIME

Through the Florists' Telegraph Association (a mutual arrangement with the leading florists of the country) we deliver flowers in any town or city in the civilized world, on short notice. Where time will permit, letters can be written with no extra expense to the customer; but where time does not allow that, telegrams will be sent at the expense of the customer. If you wish to surprise and please your friends in distant cities, or on board steamships about to sail, you can rely on us to execute your orders promptly and in the best possible manner.

Prices on seasonable flowers or decorations will be given on application. Where time will not permit of correspondence, kindly state the purpose for which flowers are intended, and the price you wish to pay, and your order will be filled with the best flowers available and in the most satisfactory manner.

TELEPHONE or TELEGRAPH Your Order and It Will Be Filled ON SHORT NOTICE

Foliage Plants for the Home

Physicians prescribe flowers and plants for the sick-room, not alone for the cheering effect they produce, but because they absorb the dry air in our heated homes during the bleak days of winter. Why not then protect our health by the use of growing plants in every home. The more plants we have the better they will thrive, because of the atmosphere containing more moisture, thereby making our home more congenial and a healthier place in which to live.

Foliage plants, especially the Palms and Ferns, with their grace lend a magnificence in the home that cannot be obtained by any other class of plants. No conservatory, hall or living-room is complete without them.

Their care is a pleasure when one realizes the benefit derived from them. They require repotting only once a year if given a fairly rich loamy soil. This can be done any time during the year, except between September and March, because they are then in a semi-dormant condition, and disturbing their roots will weaken their growth.

Water them when they need it. A safe plan is to submerge the pot in water once a week. Leave them in the water, say five minutes, when you will be sure the soil is thoroughly saturated, after which apply no water until the soil looks dry, then apply enough water to saturate all the soil in the pot. Unless the room is very hot, one or two waterings in addition to the weekly submerging will be a safe plan to go by nine times out of ten, and will be plenty. Be sure the drainage is good, and never let your plant stand in water more than ten to thirty minutes at a time.

With plants we can furnish all decorations in vases, boxes, pedestals, jardinières, fancy and ornamental baskets—in fact, everything for the decoration of sun-parlors, piazzas, lawns and interiors of homes or buildings. Our Palms, Ferns, Araucarias, Rubber Plants, etc., are the best. Please inspect our stock, which is choice and large, and gives satisfaction. We pack carefully and ship by express, unless otherwise requested.



BOSTON FERN.

ARAUCARIA excelsa. *Norfolk Island Pine.* The best of the tender evergreens, admirably suited to house culture, as it is not easily affected by gas or dust. Its deep green, feathery foliage is arranged in whorls, one above the other. \$2 to \$3 each.

ASPARAGUS plumosus nanus. *Lace Fern.* Very graceful climbing Asparagus, with feathery, bright green foliage. 25c to \$1 each.

A. Sprengeri. Has coarser foliage than the above, and grows in long, graceful sprays of rich green. An attractive decorative plant, for hanging-baskets, pots or window-boxes. 25c to \$1.

ASPIDISTRA variegata. Foliage striped with white. A superb variegated plant; no two leaves alike. Will stand much neglect and abuse. \$1.50 to \$3 each.

CROTONS. These cannot be excelled for beauty of form and richness of coloring. They are adapted for outside bedding and for interior decorations. We can supply the best varieties. \$1 to \$5 each.

C., Lord Wolseley. Long, narrow, recurving foliage, which colors to a very bright rosy crimson. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

DRACÆNA indivisa. Long, slender foliage; much used in vases. Stands full sun exposure and grows vigorously. 75c to \$2 each.

D. terminalis. Brilliant crimson foliage, suffused and marked with pink and white. An exceptionally beautiful pot-plant for home adornment. 75c to \$1.50 each.

FERNS, Adiantum Croweanum. The hardiest Maidenhair Fern for home culture. Its attractive, broad leaves and thin, wiry stems create an effect not possible with other Ferns. 25c to \$3 each.

F. Cibotium Schiedeii. The most attractive large Fern. It has graceful, drooping light green fronds. The best Tree Fern in cultivation. \$2.50 to \$5 each.

F. Nephrolepis Bostoniensis. *Boston Fern.* An immensely popular plant, on account of its very graceful, robust habit and hardiness. 50c to \$5.



DRACAENA INDIVISA.



KENTIA FOSTERIANA.

F. Cyrtomium falcatum. *Holly Fern.* Broad, dark, glossy green foliage; very ornamental, and different from other house plants. 15c to \$1 each.

F., N. Roosevelt. A new type of the Boston Fern, and is a great favorite. Its fresh, green fronds are very graceful. Compact habit. 50c to \$3.

F., N. Whitmanii. The Ostrich-Plume Fern, has finely divided, feathery fronds. 50c to \$2.50.

Miniature Ferns. We have all the choicest varieties for Fern-dishes. 2½-in. pots, \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen.

Our collection of Ferns is one of the largest in this country, and we can furnish nearly any variety in the various sizes.

FICUS elastica. *Rubber Plant.* The well-known Rubber Plant; excellent for room decorations. The dark green, shiny foliage is always handsome, and it withstands excessive heat and dryness without injury. 75c to \$2.50 each.

PALMS Coco Weddelliana. The most graceful of the smaller-growing Palms. Fine for fern-dishes and table decorations. 25c to \$1.50 each.

P. Kentia Belmoreana. The Kentias are the hardiest Palms for house culture. They are of slow growth and are less affected by the dust and dry atmosphere of the house than any others. They will grow where few other plants would live. \$1 to \$10 each. Large specimens in tubs. Prices will be quoted on application.

P. Kentia Forsteriana. Very similar to Belmoreana, but of stronger growth and broader, heavier foliage. \$1 to \$10 each. Large specimens, prices on application.

P. Phoenix Rœbelinii. The most graceful of all the Palm family. It was discovered in China a few years ago. The plant is of vigorous growth and as hardy as a Kentia. Cannot be surpassed as a house-plant. \$1 to \$10 each.

PANDANUS Veitchii. *Screw Pine.* A very decorative house-plant, with pleasing, gracefully curving leaves, broadly striped with creamy white. Makes a pleasing table decoration when its pot is hidden by vines or other greenery. The Pandanus requires the same treatment as

the Dracena, but is better adapted to house culture than is that plant. \$1 to \$5 each.

HANGING-BASKETS. A well-filled hanging-basket of ferns and other decorative plants is an attractive adjunct to the living-room. Baskets filled with these grow more beautiful each week, and are more satisfactory than with flowering plants. \$1.25 to \$2 each.

CHARLES I. LANDIS
President Judge

A. B. HASSLER
Additional Law Judge

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Judge's Chambers

Lancaster, Pa., Mar. 1, 1918.

My dear Mr. Barr:—

You request me to give you a testimonial concerning the effectiveness of your work as a gardener and the quality of the stock which you furnish, and I think the best way to do this is to give my own experience.

You will recall that, in 1908 and 1909, the Commission to build the Stevens Industrial School, of which I was chairman, undertook to lay out the ground around it, consisting of eight acres. Mr. Oglesby Paul, of Philadelphia, made the plan, and the next thing which confronted us was to contract with some competent man to carry it out. Fortunately, we not only secured your services, but we also purchased from you our plants. It is needless to say that the work was well done. Any one looking at our beautiful grounds can come to no other conclusion.

I have purchased plants and trees from you since that time, as you know, with similar satisfactory results. I remain,

Very truly yours,

CHAS. I. LANDIS.

To Messrs. B. F. Barr & Co.,
Lancaster, Pa.



AN EFFECTIVE DECORATION FOR ANY HOME.

ALL PALMS ARE OF HIGH DECORATIVE VALUE. THERE ARE MANY VARIETIES; THEY ARE MAJESTIC, YET GRACEFUL, AND NO OTHER PLANT GIVES THE SAME EFFECT. ::

Barr's Large-Flowering Cannas

No other bedding plant will give such uniform good results in our varied climate. They do well in all sections of the country, and respond quickly to good treatment. For best results a liberal supply of well-decayed manure should be used in preparing the bed, and a liberal supply of water be given them during the season. Set the plants 18 inches apart.

We have an excellent stock of Cannas of the best varieties in 4-in. pots, 12 to 18 inches high, ready to plant, which will save much time for the purchaser. All our Cannas are grown in this way, thus producing an immediate effect.

Where dozen rates are not quoted we will supply Six plants of the same kind at five times the price of one. This rule applies to any plants or trees listed in this catalog.

Florence Vaughan. Green foliage. Flowers rich golden yellow, thickly spotted with bright red. 3 ft. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

King Humbert. In this grand Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flowers with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers measure 6 inches in diameter, produced in gigantic trusses, a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; foliage broad and massive, of a rich coppery-bronze; 5 ft. 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

Mrs. Alfred F. Conard. A most remarkable variety, with exquisite salmon-pink flowers of largest size in erect and abundantly furnished heads, freely produced; 4 ft. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Meteor. A magnificent bedding variety, of strong robust habit, with green foliage and enormous trusses of large, bright blood-red flowers freely produced well above the foliage; 5 ft. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Richard Wallace. Green foliage; canary yellow; large flowers. 4½ ft. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Rosea Gigantea. Large flowers, borne in such abundance that the mass of color on each plant is truly amazing; individual petals are 2½ inches across; a deep, rich rose, almost a coral-carmine; 4 to 5 ft. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Uhlberg. Entirely distinct and one of the freest-flowering varieties we have ever grown. The flowers expand very full and are of a soft rosy-carmine; the throat of the flower is of a creamy-yellow and the edges of the petals, which are slightly crimped, are also pale yellow. 3 ft. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Wintzer's Colossal. This is the largest-flowering Canna we have yet seen; individual florets often measure 8 inches across. The color is a bright scarlet. The plant is a strong, vigorous

grower and very free-flowering; it is of the Italian or Orchid-flowered type and is an unusually striking novelty; 5 ft. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Mixed Varieties. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.



KING HUMBERT.

PLANTING TABLE. The table below shows the number of plants required to fill a circular bed of the dimensions given. In planting begin outside row—where 6 inches apart, 3 inches from edge of bed; where 12 inches apart, 6 inches from edge of bed. It is customary among professionals in planting a bed to set the plants somewhat closer together in the two outer rows, giving more space between each plant towards the center of the bed.

Diameter of bed.	6 in. apart.	12 in. apart.	18 in. apart.	24 in. apart.	30 in. apart.	Diameter of bed.	6 in. apart.	12 in. apart.	18 in. apart.	24 in. apart.	30 in. apart.
3 feet	12	7	...	...	...	12 feet	452	113	50	28	18
4 "	48	12	6	...	...	13 "	528	132	59	33	22
5 "	80	20	8	...	...	14 "	612	153	68	39	25
6 "	112	28	13	7	...	15 "	704	176	78	44	28
7 "	152	38	17	9	...	16 "	804	201	89	50	32
8 "	200	50	23	12	...	17 "	904	226	100	57	36
9 "	256	65	28	16	...	18 "	1016	254	113	63	40
10 "	320	80	36	20	13	19 "	1132	283	126	71	46
11 "	380	95	42	24	16	20 "	1256	314	139	78	50

NOTE.—A square bed will take about the same number of plants. For an oval bed, add length and breadth and divide by 2. For example, an oval 7 feet long by 5 feet wide will require same number of plants as a circular bed 6 feet in diameter.

BEDDING PLANTS

We grow only plants of merit, and they are sure to please the purchasers. Our success in growing fine plants is conspicuous, and our product is known throughout Pennsylvania as being the best that can be produced. Varieties marked with a star (*) are especially adapted for bedding purposes. Those marked with two stars (**) are best for borders. All marked with a double dagger (§) will be in bud or bloom at time of shipping.



AGERATUM.

ACHYRANTHES.** Red - and - yellow leaves. 2½ in. pots, 75c per doz.

AGERATUM, Blue Perfection.* Bright blue. 3 in. pots, \$1 per doz.

ALTERNANTHERA.** Dainty foliage plant for carpet-bedding. 2½ in. pots, 75c per doz. \$6 per 100.

ALYSSUM, Little Gem.** Dwarf; for edging. 25c per doz., \$2 per 100.

ANTIRRHINUM. Snapdragon.* Pink, white, red, yellow. 3 in. pots, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

ASTERS. One of the most popular flowering plants. Strong seedlings, 20c per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

BEGONIA, Rex. Begonias are invaluable for house culture; they make excellent plants for baskets or vases. 4 in. pots, 20c each, \$2 doz.

B. Gracilis luminosa.* Pink, one of the choicest bedding sorts. 3 in. pots, 10c each, \$1 per doz.

B. Gloire de Chatelaine.* A brilliant pink bedding sort. 3 in. pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

B. Vernon.** Flowers beautiful, deep rose. 3-in. pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

B. Tuberous-rooted.* Dormant bulbs, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. Plants, 4½ in. pots, 35c each, \$4 per doz.

CALADIUM, Elephant's Ear.* A fine, sub-tropical plant. 20c each, \$2 per doz.

CALENDULA, Orange King. Pot Marigold.* 20c per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

CARNATIONS.‡ Red, pink and white. 2½-in. pots, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

CELOSIA. Cockscomb.* New plumed varieties, 2½ in. pots, 75c per doz.

CELOSIA. Chinese Wool Flower. A novelty of great merit. The plants are literally covered with crimson balls of chenille texture, and commence blooming when quite small, and continue until freezing weather. The first balls remain in good condition the entire season. Also fine as a pot plant. Price \$1 per doz.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Our list contains the most improved sorts. 2½ in. pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

COBÆA scandens. Cup-and-Saucer Vine. Rapid-growing climber. 3½ in. pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

COLEUS.** Separate or mixed colors. 2½-in. pots, 75c per doz., \$5 per 100.

C. Mammoth-leaved.* 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

COSMOS, Early Dawn.* Large-flowering; very early; lavender. 20c per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

C. Late-flowering. All colors. 20c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.



ASTER.



ASTER.

DRACÆNA. Good for center of beds or vases. 5 in. pots, 75c each; 6 in. pots, \$1 each.

ECHVERIA. *Hen-and-Chickens.*** Used for carpet-bedding. 10c each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

FEVERFEW.* Double, white flowers. 4-in. pots 20c each, \$2 per doz.

FORGET-ME-NOT.* 3-in. pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

FUCHSIAS.‡ For window pot-plants or shady spots in the garden. 4 in. pots, 20c each, \$2 doz.

GERANIUMS.‡ Our selection contains the best and latest improved varieties. Red, Pink, and White. 4 in. pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100; 3 in. pots, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

G. Ivy-Leaf.* Desirable for porch- or window-boxes. 4 in. pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

G. Nutmeg.* Scented foliage. 3-in. pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

G. Rose, or Sweet-scented. 3-in. pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

HELIOTROPE.* Small, fragrant, blue flowers in clusters. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

IPOMÆA Quamoclit hybrida. *Cardinal Climber.* A beautiful and brilliant annual climber; strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 ft. or more; fern-like, lacinated foliage; a blaze of fiery cardinal-red flowers from midsummer till frost. 20c each, \$20 per doz.

IVY, English. 4-in. pots, 25c each; \$3.00 per doz. Large plants in 6 in. pots, 75c to \$1.50 each.

I. German. Fast-growing; good for baskets. 3½-in. pots, 10c each, \$1 per doz.

LANTANA.** 3-in. pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

LOBELIA.** Small, deep blue flowers. 2½-in. pots, 10c each, \$1 per doz.

L. Trailing. 2½-in. pots, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

LONICERA. *Honeysuckle.* Fine for boxes or vases. 4 in. pots, 25c each, \$3 per doz.

MARGUERITE DAISY, Queen Alexandra.*‡ White flowers. 4 in. pots, 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

M. Mrs. F. Sanders.*‡ Double, pure white, 3 in. in diameter. 4 in. pots, 20c each, \$2 per doz.

M. Yellow. *Paris Daisy.*‡* 4 in. pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

MIGNONETTE.* 3½-in. pots, 8c each; 75c doz.

MOONFLOWER VINE. *Ipomœa maxima.* Pure white flowers. 4 in. pots, 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

NASTURTIUM, Dwarf Mixed.* 2½-in. pots, 10c each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

PANSIES. Mixed.‡** 50c per doz.; \$3 per 100.

PELARGONIUM. *Lady Washington Geranium.* 4 in. pots, 20c each, \$2 per doz.

PETUNIAS, Single.*‡ Pink and blue. 3½-in. pots, 10c each, \$1 per doz.

P. Single, California Giants, Fringed.*‡ Mixed colors. 4 in. pots, 10c each, \$1 per doz.

P. Double.*‡ Fine sorts. 4-in. pots, 20c each; \$2 per doz.

RICINUS. *Castor Bean.* This plant has enormous leaves. 4 in. pots, 10c each, \$1 per doz.

SALPIGLOSSIS.* A great favorite among the annuals. 2 in. pots, 50c per doz., \$4 per 100.

SALVIA, Bonfire. *Scarlet Sage.** Effective for bedding. 3 in. pots, 10c each, 75c per doz.

SCABIOSA. *Mourning Bride.** The beautiful flowers come in all shades, and borne on long stems. 2 in. pots, 50c per doz., \$4 per 100.

STOCK, Ten Weeks'. *Gilliflower.* 3½ in. pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

TRADESCANTIA. *Wandering Jew.* Green and variegated. 3 in. pots, 10c each, \$1 per doz.

VINCA, Variegated. For vases or for trailing over the edge of window-boxes. 3 in. pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.; 4 in. pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.



PELARGONIUM.

VERBENAS, Assorted Colors.** Fine bloomers. 2½ in. pots, 10c each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

V. Lemon. Pale green fragrant foliage. 4-in. pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

ZINNIAS* Popular summer-flowering annuals. Transplanted from flats, 20c per doz., \$2 per 100.

DAHLIAS

Cultural Notes.—Select a well-drained position where the plants will receive the benefit of the sun the greater part of the day. Dahlias are not particular as to soil except that it should not contain too much clay; if such is the case, add coarse sand or coal-ashes.

The planting of dormant bulbs in this vicinity should be about May 15 to 25. Green or growing plants should not be set until after all danger of frost is over, which is about June 1.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

This type of Dahlia is characterized by long, narrow, pointed and twisted petals, giving the layered flower a very striking appearance.

Countess of Lonsdale. Pleasing blending of salmon-pink and amber. Free-bloomer.

Flora. A true white; large flowers on strong stems.

General Butler. Rich velvety maroon, white tips.

Kriemhilde. Brilliant pink, shading to white.

Libellule. Sulphur-yellow shaded with capucine-red, free flowering.

Prince of Yellows. Rich canary-yellow.

Pink Pearl. Finest pink sort.

Kalif. A true majestic flower, frequently measuring 9 in. in diameter; perfect cactus form; in color a pure scarlet. \$1 each.

Any of the above varieties, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.



DECORATIVE DAHLIA.



VERBENAS.

SHOW DAHLIAS

The following have the large, round, full-flowered characteristics of the Show class. They are either solid colors, edged or tipped lighter or darker.

A. D. Livoni. Fine clear pink; free-flowering and perfect form. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Grand Duke Alexis. Ivory-white; large, massive flower, tinted rose. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Princess Victoria Louise. Pure canary-yellow. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Queen of the Yellows. Clear primrose-yellow; of fine form. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Red Hussar. Brilliant cardinal-red; of perfect form. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Delice. Pleasing pink; profuse bloomer. 25c each.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

This class comprises those that depart from the formal rounded type of the Show class.

C. W. Bruton. Bright yellow; one of the best. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Jack Rose. Brilliant crimson-red. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Mme. Van den Dael. Soft rose center, shading to white. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Orange King. Rich orange-scarlet. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Perle. *Perle de la Tete d'Or.* Glistening pure white; fine for cut-flowers. 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Souvenir de Gustave Doazon. Brilliant orange-scarlet; free-bloomer. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sylvia. Soft pink center, shading to white; fine for cutting. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Golden West. Large, bright canary-yellow blooms. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.



COUNTESS OF LONSDALE.

NEW CENTURY SINGLE DAHLIAS

These are of the free-branching habit, flowering early and profusely throughout the season. Flowers 4 to 6 ins. across, on long stems.

Crimson Century. Rich, velvety crimson.

Scarlet Century. Brilliant scarlet.

Twentieth Century. Rosy crimson; the flowers change lighter as the season advances.

White Century. Pure white, with large petals.

Price of the above Single Dahlias, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

PEONY FLOWERING DAHLIAS

Mrs. Charles L. Seybold. Bright crimson, each petal tipped white. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

DAHLIAS IN FINE MIXTURE

Comprising many of the very best varieties. 20c each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

QUALITY GLADIOLI

The Gladiolus prefers a well-drained sandy loam, but it will succeed in heavier soil. For the best results the ground should be well fertilized with stable manure, turned under the previous fall and a little more manure worked into the soil the following spring. Planting can be commenced in April and, to insure a succession of bloom, make more plantings every ten days or two weeks until July 1. Use large bulbs, setting them 6 inches deep; if smaller bulbs are used, 3 to 4 inches is deep enough.

NEW AND RARE SORTS

America. Soft flesh-pink; in coloring and makeup resembling the orchid; one of the best for cutting or bedding; strong grower. 5c each, 60c per doz., \$4 per 100.

Baron Hulot. Deep violet-blue; well-opened flowers. 60c per doz., \$4 per 100.

Brenchleyensis. The most effective scarlet for massing. 50c per doz., \$3 per 100.

Empress of India. A rich, dark red; one of the best of recent novelties. 10c each, \$1 per doz.

Glory of Holland. White, with slight tinting of pale pink; anthers of delicate lavender. Blossoms large. 60c per doz., \$4 per 100.

Halley. Early-blooming; large, well-opened flowers of delicate salmon-pink. 50c per doz., \$3 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King. A striking shade of light scarlet or flame-color; effective both in the border or when cut. 60c per doz., \$4 per 100.

Niagara. A light crocus-yellow, throat shaded deeper. Large, open flowers on a strong spike. For color, texture and keeping qualities this is one of the best. 10c each, \$1 per doz.

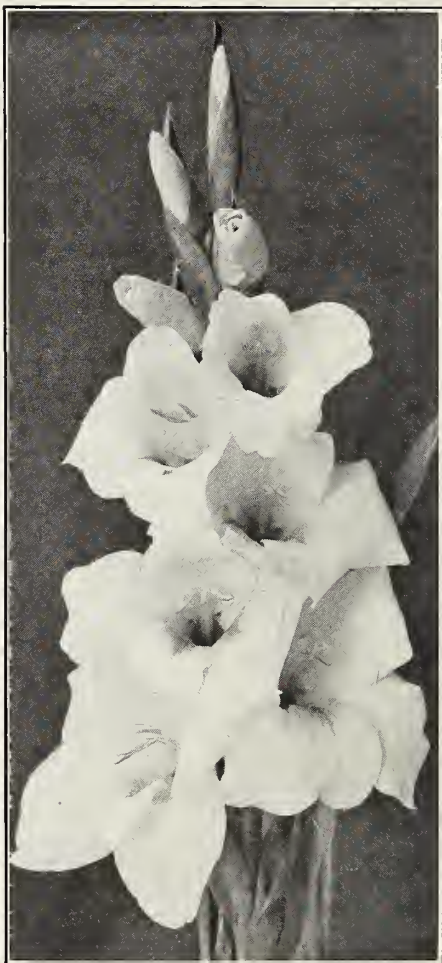
Panama. This new pink has created a sensation on account of its large, wide-open, wax-like mauve-rose flowers. 10c each, \$1 per doz.

Willy Wigman. Large, wide-open flower. A beautiful blush-tint, with long, bright tulip blotch on lower petals. One of the most attractive Gladioli on the market. 10c each, \$1 per doz.

STANDARD MIXTURE

Contains good varieties of all colors, and will give general satisfaction. 50c per doz., \$3 per 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Lovely salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. Exquisite in every way. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.



AMERICA, GLADIOLI,
One of the best for general planting.



A BEAUTIFUL TURF CAN BE MAINTAINED IN FULL SUN OR UNDER TREES
WHEN BARR'S SPECIAL BRAND SEED IS USED.

Barr's Special Grass Seed

An attractive lawn adds greatly to the charm of one's home. Part of the beauty of the old English estates, about which we read, is due to the wonderful lawns they have. Whether it be large or small, that lawn should be the best. It must not show bare places and weedy patches. It should be one solid mass of the same tone of green.

To get such a result, good deep well prepared is a very necessary foundation. Plant-food must be available in large quantities and the soil must be sweet; sour soil will not grow a good blue grass sod. Too much shade is harmful, but this can be overcome to some extent by using proper mixtures. "Fall grass" is a great pest. It can be held in check, however, by keeping it so closely cut that it will not go to seed. Then in the fall, when the frost has killed it, rake out the dead plants, stir the soil a little, and sow in some good grass seed.

BARR'S SPECIAL GRASS SEED MIXTURE is a combination of the best grasses, adapted to our soil and climate, and mixed in such proportions as to give the best results. We tried out many formulas and mixtures, because our landscape department demanded that we get a mixture that would give satisfactory effects. Barr's Special Grass Seed Mixture is the successful outcome of these experiments. Allowing twenty pounds to the bushel, scatter five to six bushels over each acre, and you will have success. When it is only a small bare spot, scratch it up with an iron-toothed rake, scatter an abundance of seed and roll it in. 1 qt., 30c, postpaid 35c; 1 bus. (20 lbs.) \$6.75; 5-bus. lots, per bus., \$6.50. One quart will sow 300 sq. ft.; 5 to 6 bus. to the acre.

BARR'S SHADY LAWN GRASS SEED. Why not get as good results in the shaded places as in the open? Kentucky Blue Grass will not make a sod there, but Barr's Shady Lawn Grass Seed will succeed in just such situations and give you as satisfactory results in shaded places as Barr's Grass Seed Mixture will in the open. 1 qt., 40c, postpaid 45c; 1 bus. (20 lbs.), \$7; 5-bus. lots, per bus., \$6.50. One quart will sow 300 sq. ft.; 5 to 6 bushels to the acre.

EVERY LAWN NEEDS FEEDING

"A stitch in time saves nine," is true of the lawn as of other things. Millions of plants make up a lawn, and each is drawing food from the ground throughout the growing season. Do not wait until the lawn has a "run-down-at-the-heel" appearance; feed it regularly and liberally, and have a good lawn all the time. We have in stock high-grade fertilizers for feeding lawns. All the leading brands worth while we can supply. Also we can furnish you with Canadian Unleached Hardwood Ashes and the best of Bone Meal.

BARR'S CANADIAN WOOD-ASHES. Good lawn grasses will not succeed in sour soil. Wood-ashes correct that. But not all Wood-ashes are alike—some are not good. We have as good unleached Wood-ashes as money can buy. If bone meal has been sown in the land, do not use the Wood-ashes for three or four weeks. 50 lbs., \$1; 100 lbs., \$1.50; 1 bbl. (200 lbs.), \$2.75; 1,000 lbs., \$12; 1 ton (2,000 lbs.), delivered locally, \$24. We can quote very low prices on carload lots. One pound will sow 10 sq. ft.; 1½ to 2 tons to the acre.

BARR'S PURE BONE MEAL. By its odor shall ye know it, but do not let its fragrance prevent you from using our Bone Meal. The undesirable odor will soon disappear after the Bone Meal has been spread upon the lawn. This, together with the wood-ashes, should result in giving you a very attractive lawn. 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50; ton (2,000 lbs.), \$55.00. One pound will sow 10 sq. ft.; 1½ to 2 tons to the acre.

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